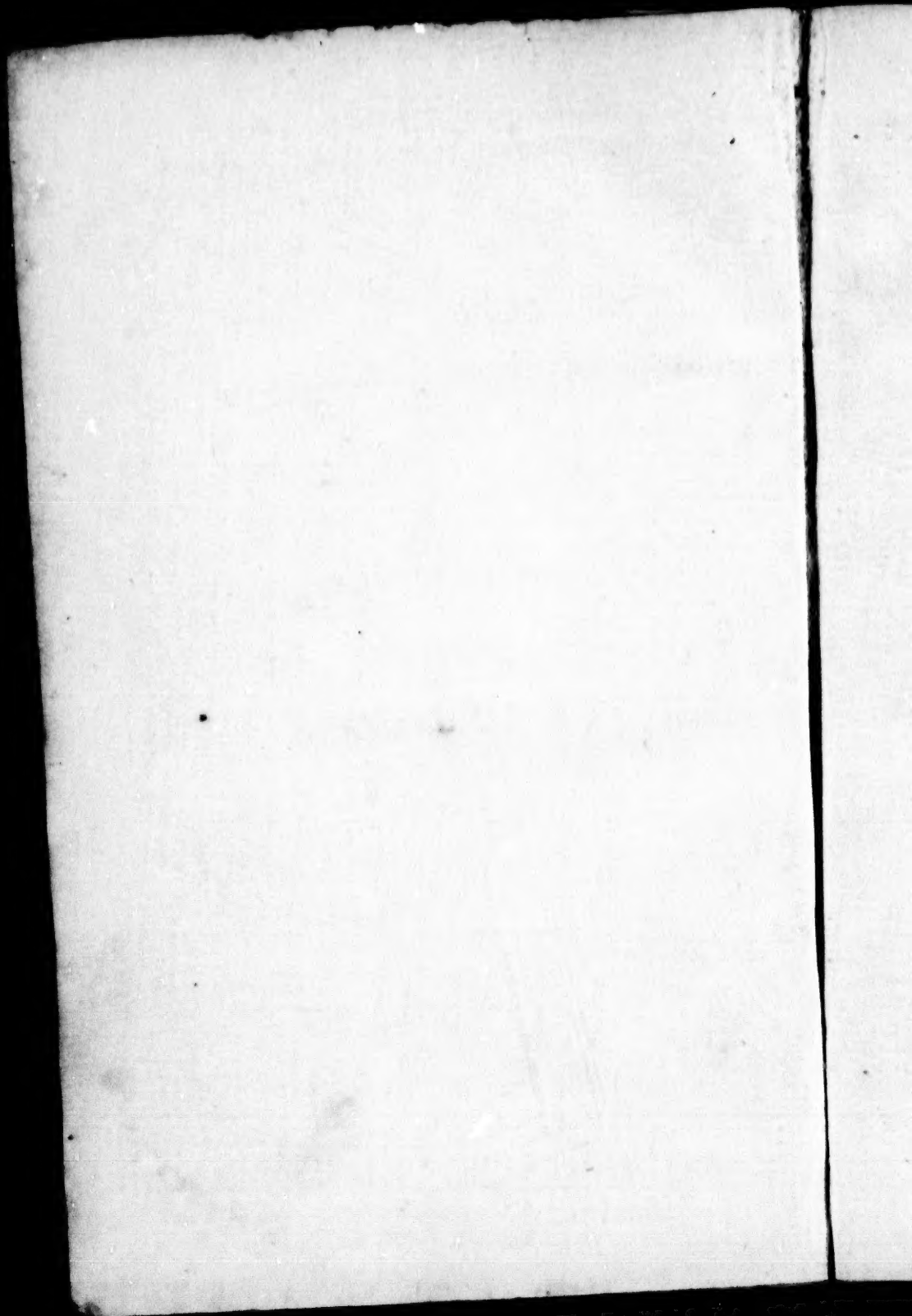




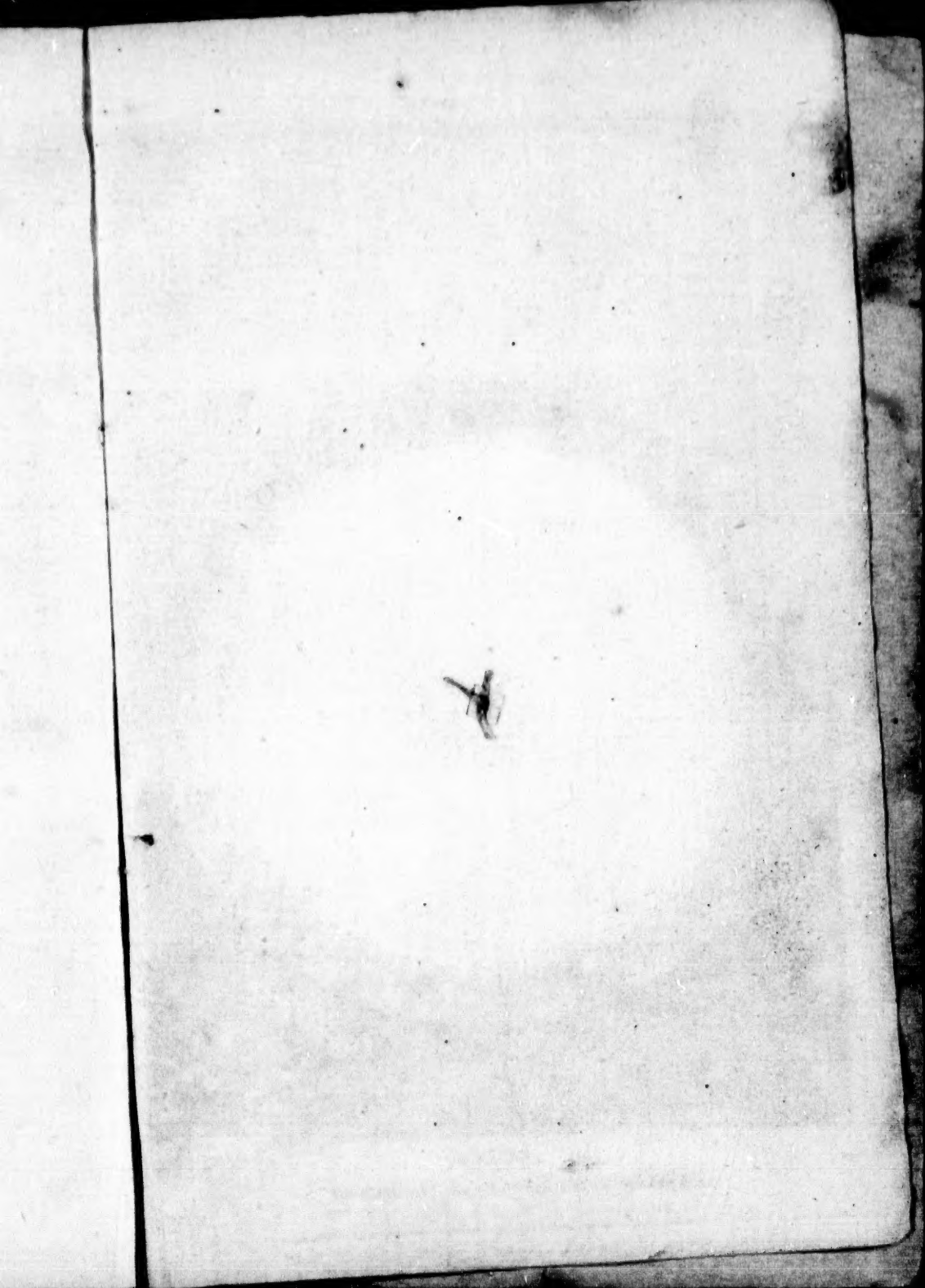
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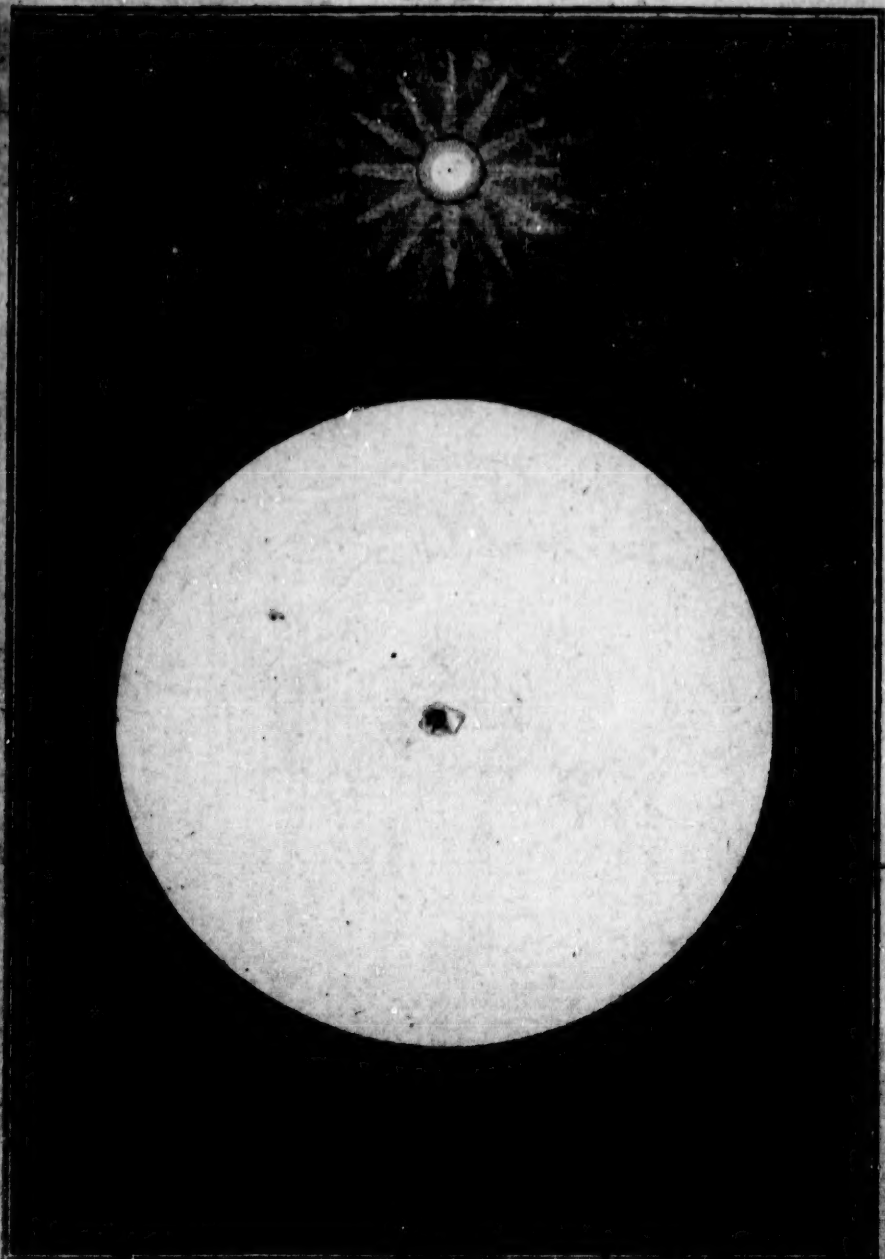
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Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.

Engraved by J. Smith.

A GRAMMAR
of
GENERAL
GEOGRAPHY.

for the use of
Schools and Young Persons.

With Maps & Engravings

A new Edition corrected and Modernized

By the

REV. J. GOLDSMITH,

Author of "Popular Illustrations of Geography" &c. &c.



London

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GOLDSMITH'S GRAMMAR OF GEOGRAPHY.

INTRODUCTION.

THE present volume, which is chiefly designed as an Introduction to Geography, or a Description of the Earth and its Inhabitants, cannot be fully comprehended without occasionally contemplating our globe in its relation to the other parts of the Solar System, and even in connection with the more remote celestial bodies: it therefore becomes necessary to preface the work with a brief outline of the principles of Astronomy.

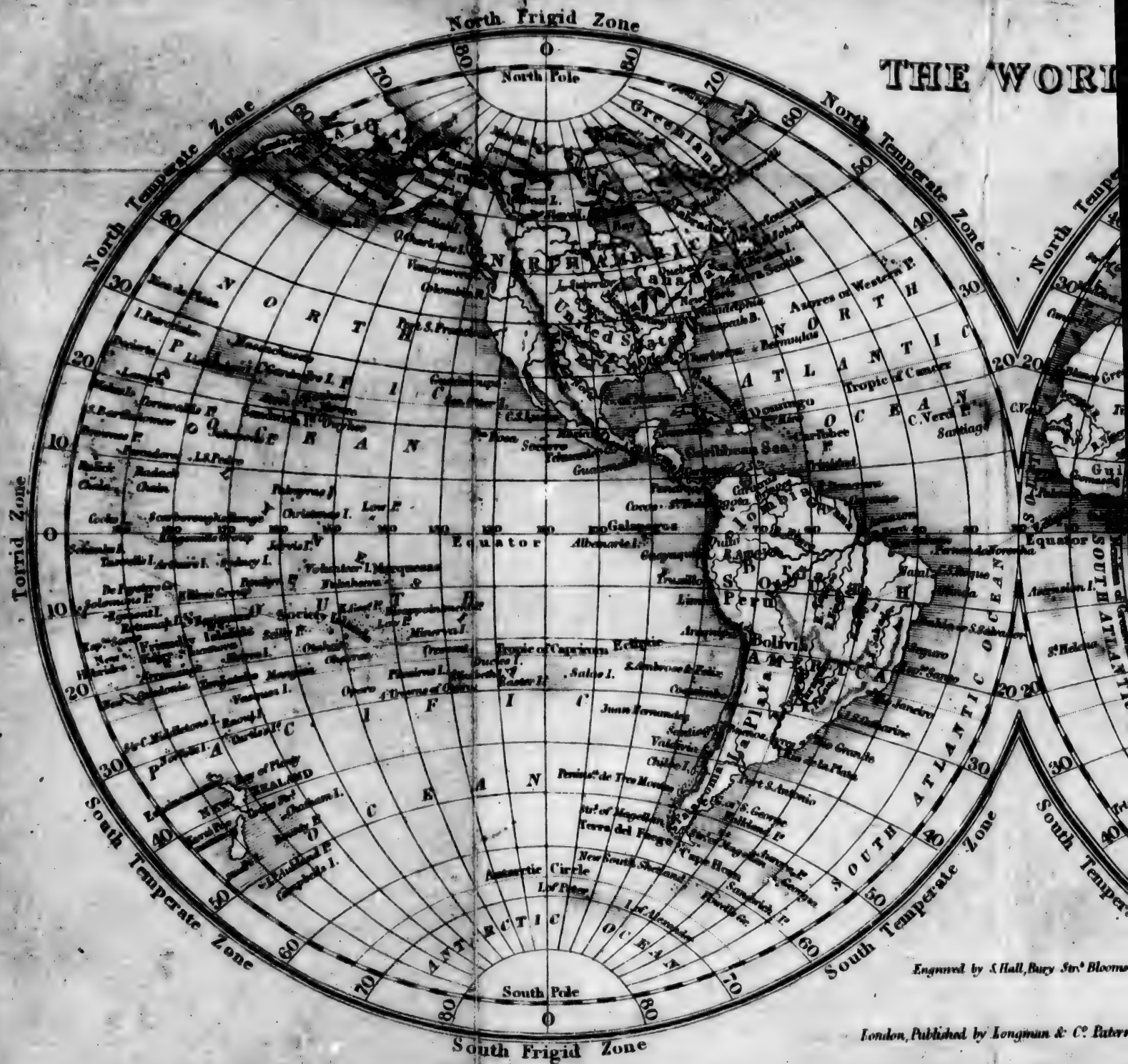
ASTRONOMY

Is the science which treats of the classification, arrangement, magnitudes, distances, and motions of the heavenly bodies; explains their mutual actions upon each other, and demonstrates the laws by which their motions are regulated and sustained.

The term *Astronomy* is composed of two Greek words, signifying the *law* of the *Stars*, under which name the ancients comprehended not only the Stars, properly so called, but the Sun, the Moon, and all the other celestial bodies.

By far the greater part of the celestial bodies appear to be fixed in the firmament, and to preserve invariably the same relative positions; these are the *Fixed Stars*. A small number, some of them remarkable on account of their brightness, are observed to be continually shifting their places among the stars. These are called *Planets*, that is, *wandering stars*, from a Greek word signifying a wanderer.

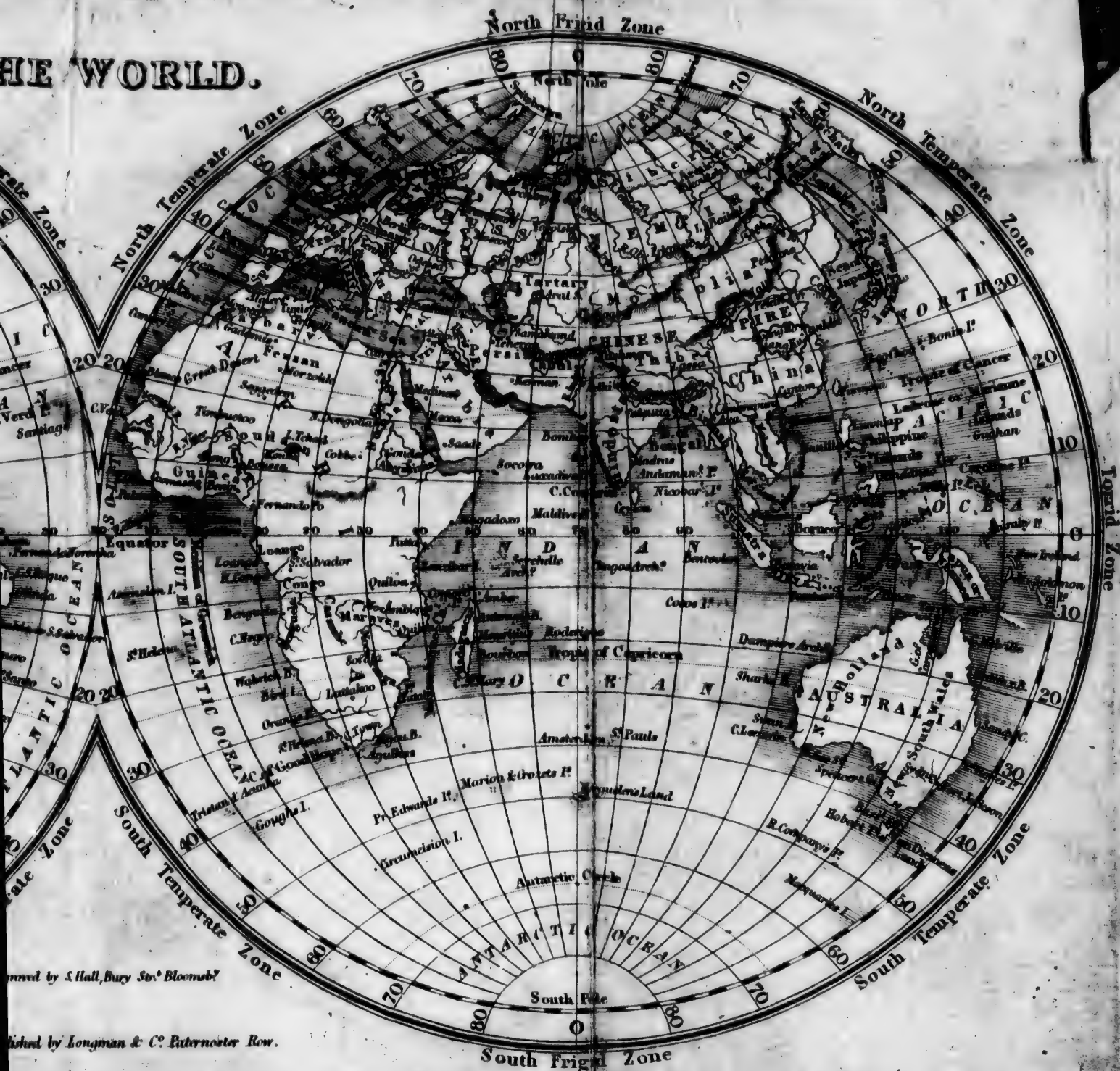
THE WORLD



Engraved by S. Hall, Bury St. Edmunds

London, Published by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row

THE WORLD.



Some of the planets are accompanied by smaller bodies, visible only in the telescope, which revolve about them, as the Moon revolves about the Earth. These are called *Satellites*, or attendants. Another class is composed of bodies which differ greatly from the stars and planets in appearance, and which are visible only for short periods and at irregular intervals. These are the *Comets*, from *coma*, hair, to which the train of light they carry along with them has occasionally some resemblance. The planets, with their satellites, and the comets, have this in common, that their motions are dependent on the Sun. Hence, in a general way, the celestial bodies may be divided into two classes: the *Solar System*, comprehending the erratic bodies; and the *Sidereal System*, which comprehends the fixed stars.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Consists of the Sun, from which it takes its name; eleven Primary Planets; eighteen Secondary Planets, or Satellites; and an unknown number of Comets.

The Sun, the great source of light and heat to the planetary bodies, is nearly 95 millions of miles distant from the Earth; his diameter is $111\frac{1}{2}$ times the diameter of the Earth, or upwards of 882 thousand miles; consequently his magnitude is upwards of 1,384,000 times that of the Earth. His density is about one quarter that of the Earth; and a body which weighs one pound at the surface of the Earth would weigh 28 pounds if carried to the surface of the Sun.

On examining the solar disc with the telescope, it is sometimes seen to be partially covered by dark spots, differing from one another in form and magnitude. These spots move from east to west across the disc of the Sun, and seem to be confined

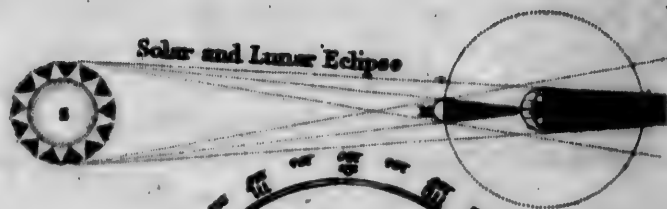
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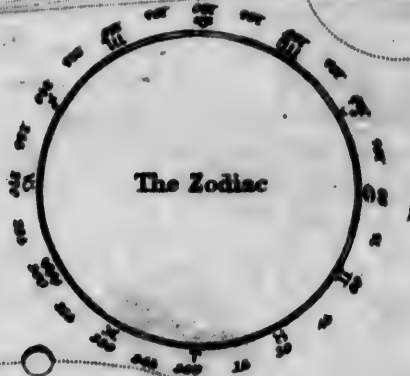
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Solar and Lunar Eclipses



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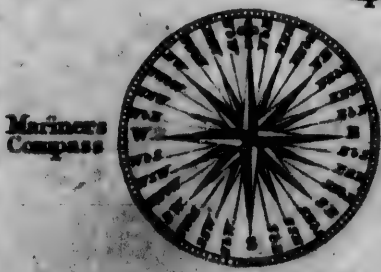
The Seasons



Phases of the Moon



Comparative size of the Planets



Mariner's Compass



Theory of the Tides

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to a region not extending more than about 30° from his equator; some of them have been observed so large as to exceed the earth four or five times in size. The period of their apparent revolution is about $25\frac{1}{2}$ days; whence, as they are supposed to belong to the solar atmosphere, it is concluded that the Sun revolves on its axis, and that the period of rotation is $25\frac{1}{2}$ days.

The Primary Planets are those which revolve about the Sun as a centre. They are eleven in number; their order in the system, their names, and the symbols by which they are denoted, being as follows: — Mercury ☿, Venus ♀, the Earth ⊕, Mars ♂, Vesta ♂, Juno ♀, Ceres ♀, Pallas ♀, Jupiter ♃, Saturn ♄, and Uranus ♅, called also, after its discoverer, Herschel, but by him named the Georgium Sidus, in honour of George III. Six of these, namely, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, have been known from the remotest ages; the other five have been discovered in modern times, and are only visible in the telescope. They all revolve about the Sun in the same direction, that is, from west to east, in orbits nearly circular, and all situated within a narrow zone of the heavens.

Mercury is the planet nearest to the Sun, his mean distance from the Sun being about 36 millions of miles. He performs his revolution in rather less than 96 days; and his rotation on his axis is supposed to be performed in about 24 hours, $5\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. His diameter is only 3140 miles, and his magnitude about one-sixteenth part of that of the earth; the greatest apparent distance of Mercury from the Sun never exceeds $28^{\circ} 48'$, in consequence of which he can very rarely be seen with the naked eye in our climates.

Venus, the next in order, revolves at the mean

distance of 68 millions of miles from the Sun ; the time of her revolution is $224\frac{1}{4}$ days, and the length of her day, or her time of rotation, 23 hours, 21 minutes, 7 seconds ; her diameter is 7700 miles, and her magnitude about nine-tenths of that of the Earth. Venus is alternately the morning and evening star. In the telescope she sometimes appears horned, sometimes gibbous, like the Moon.

Mercury and Venus are called *inferior* planets, because their orbits are enclosed in that of the Earth. The others are called *superior* planets, because their orbits enclose the orbit of the Earth.

The Earth. It was proved by Copernicus, who died in 1543, that the Earth is also a planet, the third in order from the Sun ; and that the celestial motions which we observe are only apparent, and arise from the motion of the Earth in its orbit, and its rotation about its own axis. The mean distance of the Earth from the Sun is 95 millions of miles, and its revolution is performed in nearly $365\frac{1}{4}$ days ; so that the velocity with which it moves is about 19 miles in a second. The Earth is not a perfect sphere, being a little flattened at the poles ; its mean diameter is 7916 miles. The axis of the Earth is inclined to the plane of the ecliptic, or plane in which the annual motion is performed, whence the equator does not coincide with the ecliptic ; the two planes make with each other an angle of about $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. If the equator coincided with the ecliptic, the heat and cold in each part of the Earth would be the same throughout the whole year. In fact, however, the northern part of our globe inclines towards the Sun during one half of the year, and the southern part during the other half. By this simple arrangement, the Earth, while revolving in its orbit, and presenting itself differently to the Sun, at different times of the year and day, under-

goes all the gradations of heat and cold, the varieties of day and night, and the grateful succession of the seasons.

Mars revolves at the distance of 142 millions of miles from the Sun; his revolution is performed in about 687 days, and his rotation on his axis in 24 hours 39½ minutes; his diameter is only 4100 miles, or little more than half the diameter of our Earth. He is easily distinguished by his dull red appearance.

Vesta, *Juno*, *Ceres*, and *Pallas*, are very small planets, and are never visible excepting through a good telescope. Their mean distances from the Sun, and their times of revolution, are nearly the same. *Vesta* is rather nearest the Sun, her mean distance being about 225 millions of miles; the mean distance of *Pallas*, the most remote, is 260 millions of miles. The time in which each performs its revolution is nearly as follows:—*Vesta* 1325 days; *Juno* 1592 days; *Ceres* 1681 days; *Pallas* 1686 days. Their diameters, by reason of their smallness, cannot be determined with certainty. *Ceres* was discovered in 1801, *Pallas* in 1802, *Juno* in 1804, and *Vesta* in 1807.

Jupiter. The mean distance of this planet from the Sun is above 485 millions of miles, and the time of his revolution 4332 days, or nearly 12 years. The length of his day is only 9 hours and 56 minutes. *Jupiter* is the largest of all the planets. His diameter is nearly 11 times that of the Earth, being about 86,000 miles; and his magnitude is 1280 times that of the Earth.

Saturn revolves at the distance of 890 millions of miles from the Sun, which is about 9½ times the distance of the Sun from the Earth. His revolution is accomplished in about 29½ years. The rotation on his axis is, like that of *Jupiter*, very rapid, being

performed in 10 hours 29½ minutes. His diameter is nearly ten times greater than that of the Earth, and his magnitude 995 times that of the Earth. This planet is surrounded by a double ring, very thin and broad ; an appendage to which none of the other planets have any thing similar.

Uranus is by far the most remote of all the planets, his mean distance from the Sun being 1800 millions of miles, or 19 times the distance of the Sun from the Earth. His period of revolution is 84 years ; the time of his rotation is not known. On account of his great distance, his magnitude cannot be accurately determined : it is supposed to be about 80 times that of the Earth. *Uranus* was discovered by Sir William Herschel in 1781.

The *Secondary Planets, Satellites, or Moons*, are bodies which revolve about their respective primaries, in the same manner as the Primary Planets revolve about the Sun. Of these, one attends on our Earth, four move round Jupiter, seven round Saturn, and six round *Uranus*. They are all opaque bodies, and serve to reflect the light of the Sun upon their respective primaries.

The *Moon*, in revolving about the Earth, exhibits a variety of appearances, called her *phases*. To understand these, it is to be observed, that, as the Moon is a globular opaque body, enlightened by the Sun, only one side can be illuminated at once. When, therefore, the Moon is between the Earth and the Sun, or, as it is commonly called, in conjunction, her enlightened side is wholly turned away from the Earth, and no part of her is seen ; it is then **NEW MOON**. When the Moon is in the point of her orbit opposite to the Sun, her illuminated side is turned towards the Earth ; she is then seen wholly bright ; or it is **FULL MOON**. In passing from the conjunction to the opposition, she is first seen as a

beautiful crescent of light, and is then said to be horned; when she appears half full, she is said to be in her first quarter. From this point to the opposition, her breadth continues to increase, and she is said to be gibbous. After passing the full, her light undergoes similar gradations, but in a reversed order; and when she again comes between the Earth and Sun, she is said to have completed a lunation. All these phenomena depend on the relative positions of the Sun, the Earth, and the Moon.

The distance of the Moon from the Earth is about 237 thousand miles; and the time from one New Moon to another is somewhat more than $29\frac{1}{2}$ days. Her diameter is 2160 miles, and her magnitude $\frac{1}{4}$ th of that of the Earth. The Moon has no atmosphere; consequently there is no water on her surface, and no animals or plants, constituted like those on the Earth, could live there. Volcanoes and mountains are seen on her surface when viewed through powerful telescopes.

The Moon, at her opposition, sometimes passes through the Earth's shadow; in which case she is partially or totally obscured, and is said to suffer an *eclipse*. Sometimes she comes between the Sun and the Earth, and by intercepting the Sun's light causes an eclipse of the Sun. An eclipse of the Moon can only happen when the Moon is full; and a Solar eclipse can only happen at New Moon. The number of eclipses in a year cannot be less than two, nor more than seven; but for any particular part of the Earth they are frequently invisible.

The Satellites of Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus, perform the same offices to their respective primaries that the Moon performs to the Earth. From the eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites, it has been ascertained that light requires 8 minutes and 13 seconds to come from the Sun to the Earth. These four

Satellites may be seen at any time with ordinary telescopes; those of Saturn, and particularly those of Uranus, can only be seen with the aid of telescopes of the most powerful kind.

Comets form the most numerous class of bodies which belong to our system, and sometimes exhibit appearances which render them the most imposing of all natural phenomena. Like the planets, they revolve about the Sun, but differ in many important particulars from those bodies. The head of a comet consists of an ill-defined nebulous mass of luminous matter, brightest in the centre; and although they doubtless shine by reflecting the solar light, yet, as even the largest that have been observed have failed to exhibit any phases, it seems probable that they consist only of vapour penetrable by the rays of the Sun, and reflect those rays from their interior parts, as well as from their external surface. From the head of the comet a stream of light, sometimes separated into two parts, appears to diverge in a direction opposite to that of the Sun. This magnificent appendage is called the train, or tail; it grows broader as its distance from the head of the comet increases, and is sometimes of a prodigious length, extending, in some recorded instances, to 45° , 70° , and even 90° . Some comets are furnished with several tails or diverging streams of light; while others, particularly small telescopic ones, are frequently found entirely destitute of that appendage. The tail of a comet is always transparent, the smallest stars being visible through it. The number of the comets is unknown; several hundreds having been observed since the discovery of the telescope, and these form, probably, a very small proportion of the whole. Scarcely any two of them have been found to pursue nearly the same track. Their magnitudes are also extremely various; nor is there a greater regularity observed with respect to their motions,

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some of them moving in the same direction as the planets, some of them in an opposite direction, and some at right angles to the orbits of the planets. Notwithstanding the great number of the comets, there are only three which are certainly known to have been observed in successive revolutions. These are, 1st. Halley's comet, which performs its revolution in 76 years; 2d. Encke's, which makes a revolution in about 3 years and 4 months; and, 3d. Biela's, the revolution of which is completed in 6 years and 9 months.

THE SIDEREAL SYSTEM.

Besides the bodies which have been already described, the boundless regions of space beyond the solar system present to our view myriads of splendid self-luminous objects, which, though probably of the same nature as our Sun, and many of them possibly far exceeding the Sun in magnitude, appear, by reason of their immense distances from us, only as so many brilliant points.

The *Fixed Stars* are arranged by astronomers, with reference to their apparent magnitudes, into several classes or orders, the brightest and largest being called stars of the first magnitude; the next to these in lustre, stars of the second magnitude; and so on to the sixth, which are the smallest visible to the naked eye. Stars which cannot be discerned without the aid of a telescope are comprehended under the general denomination of *Telescopic Stars*.

The stars are not equally scattered over the heavens, but disposed in groups, or *Constellations*, to which, from the remotest antiquity, names have been given from certain figures of men or animals to which they were conceived to have some resemblance. These fanciful appellations are still retained on our celestial globes and charts; some of the most

conspicuous stars are, however, distinguished by particular names.

The whole number of stars visible to the naked eye is probably about 3000; of these, however, seldom more than a thousand can be seen by unassisted vision at any one time above the horizon. By the aid of the telescope their number is prodigiously increased. In a portion of the Milky Way, which is nothing but an assemblage of multitudes of small stars, Sir W. Herschel observed the surprising number of 50,000 pass through the field of his telescope in one hour's time.

Every attempt to determine the actual distance of the stars has hitherto failed. All that astronomers have been able to ascertain with certainty upon the subject is, that the distance of Sirius (supposed to be the nearest fixed star) cannot be so small as 19 millions of millions of miles: how much greater it may be is unknown.

Some of the stars are found to undergo a periodical variation of lustre, amounting in one or two instances to a complete extinction and revival; others have appeared for a while, and then died away altogether. Many stars are found to be double or triple; and of these, some exhibit the beautiful phenomena of contrasted or complementary colours, &c.; for example, if one of the stars is red, the other is generally green.

Though the fixed stars have no sensible motion relatively to each other, yet the places of many of them, when determined at considerable intervals of time by very accurate astronomical instruments, are found to undergo small changes. Some stars which are mentioned by ancient astronomers have now ceased to be visible.

Our limits prevent us from entering into further details; we shall therefore conclude by referring

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those who wish for full and accurate information on this subject to Sir John Herschel's "Treatise on Astronomy," in the *Cabinet Cyclopædia*.

SYNOPTIC TABLE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Bodies.	Mean Diameter in English Miles.	Distances from the Sun in English Miles.	Time of Sidereal Rotation.	Time of performing a sidereal Revolution about the Sun.
Sun	882,634		D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.
Mercury	3,150	36,000,000	0 24 5 28	87 23 15 44
Venus	7,718	68,000,000	0 23 21 7	224 16 49 8
Earth	7,916	95,000,000	0 24 0 0	365 6 9 12
Mars	4,093	142,000,000	0 24 39 21	686 23 30 41
Jupiter	85,968	485,000,000	0 9 55 50	4,332 14 2 8
Saturn	79,013	890,000,000	0 10 29 17	10,759 5 16 32
Uranus	34,292	1,800,000,000	unknown	30,686 19 41 59

The Moon's diameter is 2160 English miles, her mean distance from the Earth 237,519, and the period of her revolution 27 d. 7 h. 43 m. 5 s. The Moon turns round her axis in the same time that she revolves in her orbit round the Earth.

GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITIONS.

THE surface of the Globe consists partly of Land and partly of Water.

The *Land* is composed of continents, islands, peninsulas, and isthmuses; and the Water of oceans, seas, gulfs, straits, and rivers.

There are two great *Continents*; the Eastern Continent, or Old World, which contains Europe, Asia, and Africa; and the Western Continent, or New World, which contains North and South America.

The great island of New Holland has, of late years, been sometimes called the Southern or Australian Continent. Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, denominated the four parts or quarters of the Globe, are also frequently called each of them a Continent. Thus, speaking of Africa, we may say with propriety, "the interior of this vast continent is imperfectly known."

An *island* is a tract of land entirely surrounded by water, as Great Britain, Ireland, Jamaica, and Borneo.

A *peninsula* is a portion of land nearly but not wholly surrounded by water ; as Spain, Scandinavia.

An *isthmus* is the neck of land which connects a peninsula with the neighbouring continent, and sometimes two continents together : as the Isthmus of Corinth, which joins the Morea to the rest of Greece ; and the Isthmus of Panamá, which joins North to South America.

A *promontory* is a tract or slip of land stretching far into the sea, the point or extremity of which is called a *cape* or *head-land*.

A *mountain* is land rising much above the surface of the earth, as the Pyrenees. If it throws out fire, it is a *volcano*, or burning mountain, as Mount Ætna. Inferior elevations are called hills, hillocks, and downs. Narrow spaces between mountains are called *defiles*, or passes. Low or hollow ground between hills or mountains is a *vale* or valley.

The ocean is that vast mass of salt water which encompasses the globe, washing the shores of every continent. It is properly distinguished into three grand divisions : — 1st, The ATLANTIC Ocean, which divides Europe and Africa from America, and is, generally, about three thousand miles wide ; — 2d, The PACIFIC Ocean, or South Sea, which divides America from Asia, and is, generally, about ten thousand miles across ; — 3d, The INDIAN Ocean, which lies between Africa and the East Indies and New Holland, and is about three thousand miles over. We also meet with the names of the *Southern*, or *Antarctic* Ocean, lying round the South Pole ; and of the *Northern* or *Arctic* Ocean, lying round the North Pole : the latter bore also the name of the *Frozen* Ocean ; but this is equally applicable to the Southern Ocean.

A *sea* is a smaller body of salt water, as the Mediterranean Sea, the Baltic Sea, the Arabian Sea.

An *archipelago* is a part of a sea studded with numerous islands, and is especially applied to that lying between Europe and Asia, which contains the Greek islands.

A *gulf* is an arm of the sea, extending more or less into the land, as the Gulf of Finland, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Gulf of Persia. A *harbour* or haven is a little gulf.

A *bay* is an arm of the sea, having a much wider opening than a gulf, as the Bay of Biscay. A *cove* is a very small bay.

A *road* is a part of the sea adjoining the land, where ships may anchor safely. A *creek* is a small inlet of the sea.

A *river* is a stream of water running through a country. Smaller streams are denominated rivulets or brooks. An

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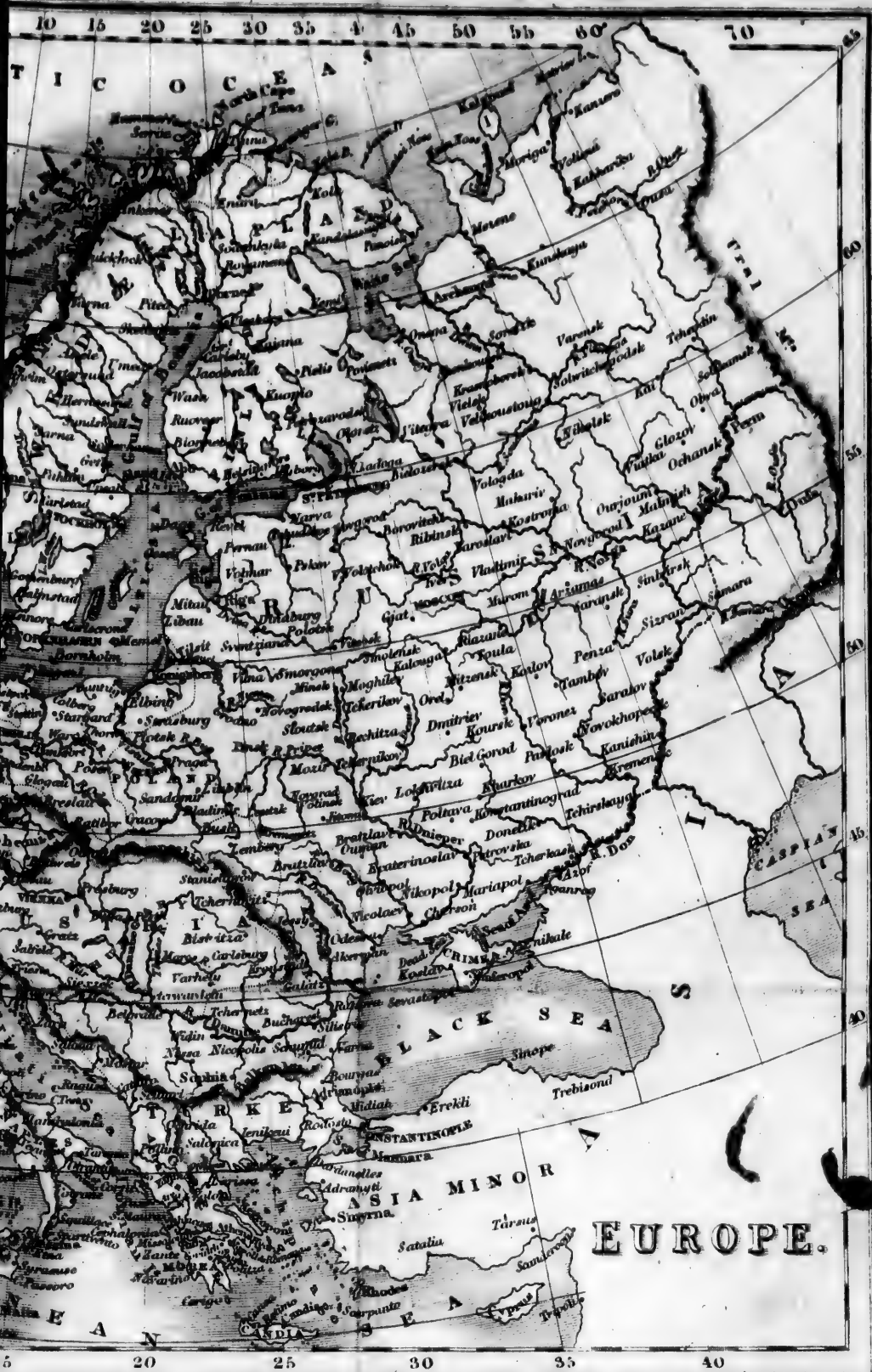
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artificial line of water made for the purposes of trade, is called a *canal*. The *source* of a river means its origin, which is generally on the side of high mountains. The *mouth* of a river is the place where it terminates by falling into the sea. The meeting of two rivers is called their *confluence*.

Straits, a term generally used in the plural, signifying a narrow part of the sea, forming a passage from one sea to another; as the Straits of Gibraltar, the Straits of Magellan, the Straits of Dover, Behring's Straits.

A *channel* is a long passage of water from one sea to another, as the English Channel, which connects the Atlantic Ocean with the North Sea. In Scotland it is often called a *sound*, as the Sound of Mull.

A *frith* (*fratum*) is a narrow sea into which a large river falls; as the Frith of Forth, the Frith of Clyde, Solway Frith.

An *estuary* is the union of several rivers as they approach the sea, as the Humber.

Currents are extensive movements by which the waters of the sea are carried, without any immediate impulse of wind or tide, in a particular direction.

OF THE WHOLE EARTH.

26. The surface of the Earth contains nearly two hundred millions of square miles, and more than two thirds of it are covered with water. Its circumference is 360 degrees, or 24,876 English miles; the equatorial length of a degree being nearly $69\frac{1}{16}$ of those miles.

27. The land is divided into four great portions, called quarters; namely, EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA; comprising about fifty-six millions of square miles.

The entire assemblage of islands, large and small, situated in the great ocean between America and Asia, is sometimes spoken of as a fifth part of the world, and called Australia, Australasia, or Polynesia; and by the French geographers Oceania. Australasia and Polynesia are often considered as two separate divisions. It will be seen, by a reference to the map, that the three great continents, Asia, Africa, and America, terminate

to the southward in capes; Asia in Cape Comorin, Africa in the Cape of Good Hope, and America in Cape Horn. The most striking circumstance is the immense preponderance of land in the northern hemisphere. Two thirds of the land on the habitable globe are situated to the north of the tropic of Cancer, and scarcely a tenth to the south of the tropic of Capricorn.

Obs. 1. The *natural boundaries* of the earth are oceans, seas, rivers, and mountains.

2. *Civil or political boundaries* are the arbitrary and changeable limits of adjacent states or kingdoms, depending on political and military events; but even these have often reference to some striking local features, such as small rivers, hills, &c.

28. The habitable parts of the earth are calculated to occupy a space of thirty-nine millions of square miles, of which Europe contains five, Asia eleven, Africa nine, and America fourteen.

29. The number of inhabitants is conjectured at about eight hundred millions, and there may be on each square mile, in Europe 92, in Asia 46, in Africa 9, and in America 3 souls.

EUROPE.

30. Of the four great divisions, or quarters of the world, Europe is the smallest; but it is inhabited by an enterprising and intelligent race of men, who possess most extensive dominions, and have a preponderating influence, in the other continents.

31. Europe comprehends the following grand divisions:—

Sweden and Norway,	Germany,	Portugal,
Denmark,	Austria,	Italy,
Russia,	Turkey,	United Kingdom of
Prussia,	Greece,	Great Britain and
Poland,	France,	Ireland.
Holland,	Switzerland,	
Belgium,	Spain,	

Of these, Germany and Italy are subdivided into several

kingdoms and states, mostly independent of each other, as will be particularized under their respective heads.

32. It has four inland seas, called the Mediterranean, the Baltic, the Black Sea, and the White Sea.

33. The principal European islands are, Great Britain and Ireland, Iceland, Zealand, Funen, Candia, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Majorca, Minorca, the Ionian Islands, and the numerous small Greek islands in the Archipelago.

34. The principal rivers in Europe are the Volga, the Danube, the Vistula, the Don, the Dnieper, the Rhine, the Elbe, the Po, the Tagus, and the Thames.

Obs. If the length of the Thames is taken at 1, then the length of the Rhine, of the Danube, and the Volga, will be as 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, 7, and 9 $\frac{1}{4}$.

35. The most elevated mountains in Europe are, the Alps, which cover Switzerland, and divide Italy from Germany and France; the Pyrenees, which lie between France and Spain; Hæmus, or the Balkan, in European Turkey; the Dofrefield, between Norway and Sweden; and the Carpathians, between Hungary and Poland.

Obs. The most mountainous countries in Europe are Switzerland, Norway, Wales, and Scotland. The country from France to Russia is almost a plain.

36. The principal capes and promontories of Europe are, the North Cape, the Naze of Norway, the Land's End of England, Cape Clear in Ireland, and the capes La Hogue, Finisterre, St. Vincent, and Trafalgar.

37. The languages and races of Europe are, the Slavonic, in the east; the Teutonic, in the north and centre; and the primitive, or Celtic, mixed with Latin, in the south and west.

38. Christianity prevails through Europe, except in Turkey; and is divided into the Greek Church,

of about forty millions ; Roman Catholics, about ninety ; and Protestants, of several denominations, about forty. There are also above two millions of Jews.

SWEDEN.

39. The kingdom of Sweden now includes the extensive, but cold and thinly inhabited countries, bounded by the Baltic, the Gulf of Bothnia, and the Northern Ocean.

40. Lapland, the most northern part of Europe, and of the kingdom of Sweden, contains immense forests, chiefly of fir trees, and scanty pastures, which nourish only the rein-deer.

41. The Laplanders are of diminutive size, but peaceable and industrious. The milk of the rein-deer supplies them with food ; and in sledges drawn by those animals they pass with the utmost rapidity over ice and snow.

Obs. 1. In the northern parts of Lapland, as in countries under the same latitude, the sun is absent in winter about seven weeks, while in summer it never sets for the same period.

2. These phenomena are explained and illustrated in the Problems on the Globes and Maps. See a subsequent page of this work.

42. NORWAY, formerly subject to Denmark, was united to Sweden by the treaty of Kielin, 1815. Its chief towns are Christiania, Bergen, and Dronheim.

43. It is composed of a continuous range of mountains, whose sides slope down to the sea ; and the streams and cataracts which roll down their steeps render travelling very unsafe.

44. The inhabitants raise scarcely any grain or vegetables, but import them in exchange for their timber and fish. In the inland and northern parts the people live on coarse fare, and in seasons of

scarcely are sometimes obliged to mix bark of trees with their bread.

45. On the coast of Norway are innumerable small islands, occupied by birds and some few fishermen; and on the north is a dangerous vortex of the sea, called the Maelström.

46. Norway contains valuable forests of fir, which forms its chief export. It has also extensive fisheries, with valuable quarries, and mines of silver and other metals; these it exchanges for corn and other necessaries.

47. Exclusive of Norway and Lapland, Sweden is divided into Sweden Proper, Gothland, and West Bothnia. These are subdivided into numerous provinces, which include the islands of Gottland and Oeland, in the Baltic.

48. The chief towns are, Stockholm, the capital, in $59^{\circ} 20'$ of north latitude; Upsal, famous for its university; Gothenburg, a celebrated trading port; and Carlscrona, the naval port and arsenal.

Obs. Stockholm occupies seven small rocky islands, and the scenery around is truly singular and romantic. Most of the houses are of stone, or brick, covered with white stucco; except in the suburbs, where several are of wood painted red. The royal palace stands in a central and high situation: and there are a castle, an arsenal, and several academies. The population is estimated at 30,000.

49. The chief wealth of Sweden consists in its mines of iron and copper. The copper mines are very spacious.

50. Sweden is a barren country, remarkable for the number and extent of its lakes and woods. Its rivers are numerous; but few are navigable. Towards the north, about its middle region, Sweden has only two seasons; nine months' winter, and three months' summer, during which vegetation is wonderfully rapid. Its agriculture has of late been greatly improved.

51. The Swedish islands are numerous; but those constituting the archipelago of Aland have been ceded to Russia. In the Baltic Sea there are no tides; but a current mostly sets from it into the North Sea.

<i>Extent.</i>	Norway	-	-	145,000 square miles.
	Sweden	-	-	195,000
<i>Population in 1825.</i>	Norway	-		1,050,132
	1826.	Sweden	-	2,864,831
	Total	-		3,914,963

The population may now exceed 4,000,960.

DENMARK.

52. The kingdom of Denmark consists of the islands of Zealand, Funen, &c.; the peninsula of Jutland; the duchies of Holstein, Sleswick, and Lauenburg; and the remote islands of Iceland and Faroe, with West Greenland.

Obs. At the close of the last war, Denmark was compelled to cede the kingdom of Norway to Sweden; but, by the definitive treaty, the little provinces of Lauenburg in Germany, which was detached from Hanover, was given in exchange.

53. Its chief town, Copenhagen, is in the island of Zealand. At the castle of Elsinore, in the strait called the Sound, foreign ships that trade to the Baltic must pay a small toll.

54. The narrow sea situated between Zealand and Funen is called the *Great Belt*; and that between Funen and the continent is named the *Little Belt*.

55. Iceland is a Danish island in the North Sea, distinguished for its boiling springs, volcanoes, and other indications of subterraneous fires. Hecla, a lofty mountain, wrapped in perpetual snow, is the principal volcano. The inhabitants are poor, but virtuous and intelligent.

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56. The western coast of Greenland is famous for its whale-fishery; but this is chiefly carried on by other nations: and Denmark has only a few small settlements on the coast.

Extent, exclusive of Iceland and the Faroe Isles, 22,000 square miles.

Population, 2,093,300.

RUSSIA.

57. The Russian empire, the most extensive in the world, comprehends a large portion of Europe, and all the northern parts of Asia; but its population is not more than fifty-two millions.

Obs. 1. With the newly constituted kingdom, or rather viceroyalty, of Poland, and the western province of Finland, the empire contains forty-five governments; and these include the ancient states of Carelia, Esthonia, Ingria, Livonia, together with the duchy of Courland, Lithuania lying on the south-western side of Petersburg, and the country of the Don Cossacks. It is bounded, on the north, by the Northern Ocean; on the south, by Austria, the Black and Caspian Seas, and Tartary; on the east, by the Seas of Okhotsk and Kamtschatka, or rather by the Northern Pacific Ocean; and, on the west, by Sweden and the Baltic.

By the partitions of Poland, in 1772, 1793, and 1795, Russia acquired three fifths of that kingdom, with a population of 5,700,000 inhabitants; and, after the overthrow of the power of Buonaparte, the central part of Poland, which he had taken from Prussia and Austria, and formed into the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, was declared by the Allies an independent kingdom, with the Emperor of Russia for king. But in 1832, the Emperor Nicholas decreed that the kingdom of Poland shall henceforth form an integral part of the Russian empire; so that Poland can no longer be considered as a kingdom. According to a statistical account in 1832, the number of inhabitants in Poland was 3,914,666. By a peace with Persia in 1814, a great portion of the extensive regions which bound the Caspian Sea, on the west, were acquired. In 1827, other acquisitions were made by treaty.

Obs. 2. Since 1812, by treaty with Russia, the boundary of Turkey, on the north-east, is formed by the rivers Pruth and Danube. Hence the whole of Bessarabia, with a great por-

tion of Moldavia, formerly a part of Turkey, is now, also, included in the Russian empire.

58. The Russian government is despotic, but tolerably mild in its administration. The sovereign has the title of Emperor, Czar, and Autocrat of all the Russias. Siberia is used as a place of banishment, at the pleasure of the sovereign.

The chief part of the population of European Russia is in a state of bondage, the peasantry being bought and sold with the land. The government has long desired to emancipate the peasants, and the late Emperor Alexander set the example, by setting free those on the estates of the crown; but the prejudices of the nobles, and the ignorance of the peasantry themselves, are obstacles not to be conquered at once, even by an absolute prince. The wealth of the nobles is estimated by the number of their boors or peasants.

59. The climate of Russia in the northern parts is very severe; but in the southern districts, and on the shores of the Black Sea, it is temperate and agreeable.

60. The principal towns are, Petersburg, the modern capital, in $59^{\circ} 56'$ of north latitude; Moscow (properly *Mosqua*), the ancient capital; Archangel, a port on the White Sea; Odessa and Cherson, on the Black Sea; Warsaw, the capital of Poland; and Riga, a great port on the Baltic.

St. Petersburg, the imperial residence, was founded by the Czar Peter the Great, in 1703, in a low marshy spot of ground on the river Neva. Of all the capital cities of Europe it is that which at the first sight strikes the eye of a stranger with the greatest surprise; the breadth and cleanliness of the streets, the elegance of the buildings, the noble canals, and the regularity of the edifices on their banks, present a most impressive spectacle. "The united magnificence of all the other cities of Europe," says a modern traveller, "could but equal St. Petersburg; and there is nothing little or mean to offend the sight; all is grand, extensive, wide, and open; and the streets, which are spacious and straight, seem to consist entirely of palaces. The buildings are lofty and elegant; the public structures, quays, piers, ramparts, &c., are all composed of masses of solid

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granite, calculated to endure for ages. At the origin of the city, and long afterwards, the houses were all of wood, and even at the end of the eighteenth century the proportion of wooden houses to that of houses of stone or brick was as two to one; but this disproportion has greatly diminished: all new houses are of brick, and no wooden house is allowed to be constructed, nor any, if burnt down, to be rebuilt." St. Petersburg contains above 400,000 inhabitants, of whom 20,000 are foreigners.

Moscow, the ancient capital, was burnt during the invasion of the French in 1812, but has since been rebuilt. Before that event, it contained about 3000 stone houses, and 6900 of wood, only 525 of the former, and 1797 of the latter, escaped; but, as soon as a peace was concluded, the Russians laboured so diligently in repairing the city, that at the death of the Emperor Alexander, it was as populous as ever, containing nearly 12,000 houses and 7000 shops, and 300,000 inhabitants. The churches and chapels, which were 700 before the fire, are now much less numerous, and a great many of the palaces of the nobility have not yet been rebuilt.

61. The Russian empire enjoys the commercial advantages of two inland seas, the Black Sea and the Caspian. It also commands the Baltic, and has maritime establishments on the Northern Pacific Ocean.

62. Russia in Europe is in general a level country, with immense plains, called *steppes*. The only considerable mountains are the Ural Chain, running from north to south, and dividing European Russia from Siberia; the chain of Olonetz, near the White Sea; and the mountains in the Crimea.

63. The principal rivers are, the Volga, which, after a winding course of two thousand miles, discharges itself into the Caspian Sea; the Don, the Neva, the Dnieper, the Dniester, and the Dwina: the Vistula is in Poland.

64. The inland navigation is extensive, the Baltic and Caspian being connected by canals; and goods may be conveyed by water, with a few interruptions, from Petersburg to the Eastern Ocean. In other

respects Russia is very imperfectly cultivated, except in the Crimea, Finland, and Poland.

65. The extent of European Russia is estimated at 1,650,000 square miles; and the population, including Poland, at about fifty-two millions.

66. Russia is known in commerce for its timber, hemp, tallow, hides, tar, and flax. It also has iron and copper-mines in the Ural mountains, and some fisheries. It has manufactures of coarse linen, sail-cloth, and arms.

PRUSSIA.

67. Prussia is a large kingdom, extending over various parts of Poland and Germany. In 1741 it consisted only of Brandenburg and of Royal and Ducal Prussia. Frederick the Second, an able and ambitious prince, then wrested Silesia from Austria, and afterwards, by the partition of Poland, acquired a large portion of that country.

68. By the war which Prussia commenced against France in 1806, she at first lost half her territory; but after the triumph of the combined armies in 1814, she regained nearly all she had lost, with the addition of fresh possessions in Saxony, Westphalia, and the Grand Duchy of the Rhine. The kingdom now consists of the following parts:—

1. *In Germany.*—Brandenburg, Pomerania, Silesia, Saxony, Westphalia, Juliers, Clèves and Berg, and the Lower Rhine.

2. *Not in Germany.*—East Prussia, West Prussia, Posen. The King of Prussia is also sovereign of Neuschâtel in Switzerland.

Extent, 104,656 square miles. *Population*, according to the latest returns, 13,094,540 souls.

69. The chief towns are Berlin, the capital, Danzig, Königsberg, Magdeburg, Breslau, Münster, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Aix la Chapelle. The rivers are, the Memel, the Vistula, the Oder, the Elbe, and the Rhine.

Obs. 1. Berlin is situated on the banks of the river Spree, and is regularly fortified. It contains 220,000 inhabitants, and is remarkable for the elegance of its buildings.

2. Prussia, surrounded by powerful states, has a large army and high military character; but of late years the exertions of the people have been much directed to manufactures.

3. Prussia also produces or exports the Saxony merino wool, of which about thirty millions of pounds are annually received by Great Britain; besides corn from Dantzic, and timber, &c. from Memel.

POLAND.

70. This great kingdom, when in its highest prosperity, was one third larger than France, containing 284,000 square miles, with a population of about fifteen millions; being gradually reduced in extent, and finally incorporated with Russia, Prussia, and Austria, its very name disappeared from the map of Europe.

71. Russia, on obtaining the cession of this territory in 1815, preserved the title of kingdom, with a constitution and many privileges; but these have been, in a great measure, forfeited in consequence of the gallant but unfortunate attempt recently made by Poland to regain her independence.

Obs. The city of Cracow, on the Vistula, formerly in Poland, with an extent of territory about 40 miles in length by 10 in breadth, was declared, by the treaty of 1815, to be forever free, independent, and strictly neutral, under the protection of Austria, Russia, and Prussia. The opposite town of Podgorze, though in the Austrian territory, was, at the same time, declared to be a free town for commercial purposes.

HOLLAND.

72. The kingdom of Holland consists of a territory which, during the reign of Philip II., threw off the yoke of Spain, and became a flourishing republic under the title of the Seven United Provinces.

The country, however, being over-run in 1795, by the French revolutionary armies, was formed, first into the Batavian Republic, and then into the kingdom of Holland under Louis, brother to Napoleon. On the triumph of the allied arms in 1814, Holland was united with the Belgic provinces to form the kingdom of the Netherlands. In 1830, however, Belgium revolted, and established itself into a separate state; and the kingdom of Holland thus retains little more than the original territory of the United Provinces.

73. It now consists of Holland, North and South, Zeeland, Utrecht, Guelderland, Overysse, Friesland, Gröningen, North Brabant, part of Limburg, and most of Luxemburg. The population is about two millions and a half. The principal towns are, Amsterdam, the capital; Rotterdam, the Hague, Haarlem, Leyden, Breda, Maestricht, and Luxemburg.

Obs. Amsterdam, once a collection of fishermen's huts, offers to the traveller an interesting and an elegant proof of what the industry and perseverance of man can accomplish. Its largest streets, of which there are three, forming semicircles towards the land, called Graats, have broad canals running through them, with rows of trees on each side, and a good coach-road. The houses are built with regularity, and some extend along the Zuyder Zee. This mode of arranging the streets is common in other parts of Holland, and offers a great facility to its commerce. The chief edifices are, the stadt-house, founded on piles at an immense expense, the exchange, and the post-office; some of the streets also along the chief canals display houses of uniform grandeur.

It contains 200,000 inhabitants.

74. The Hague is the largest and richest *village* in the world: it is thirty miles from Amsterdam, and is the seat of government, and the residence of the nobility. Rotterdam, Haarlem, and Leyden are also large towns.

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75. The principal rivers of Holland are the Rhine, and the Maes or Meuse. The canals are very numerous, and serve the same purpose as roads in other countries, viz. for travelling and the conveyance of goods.

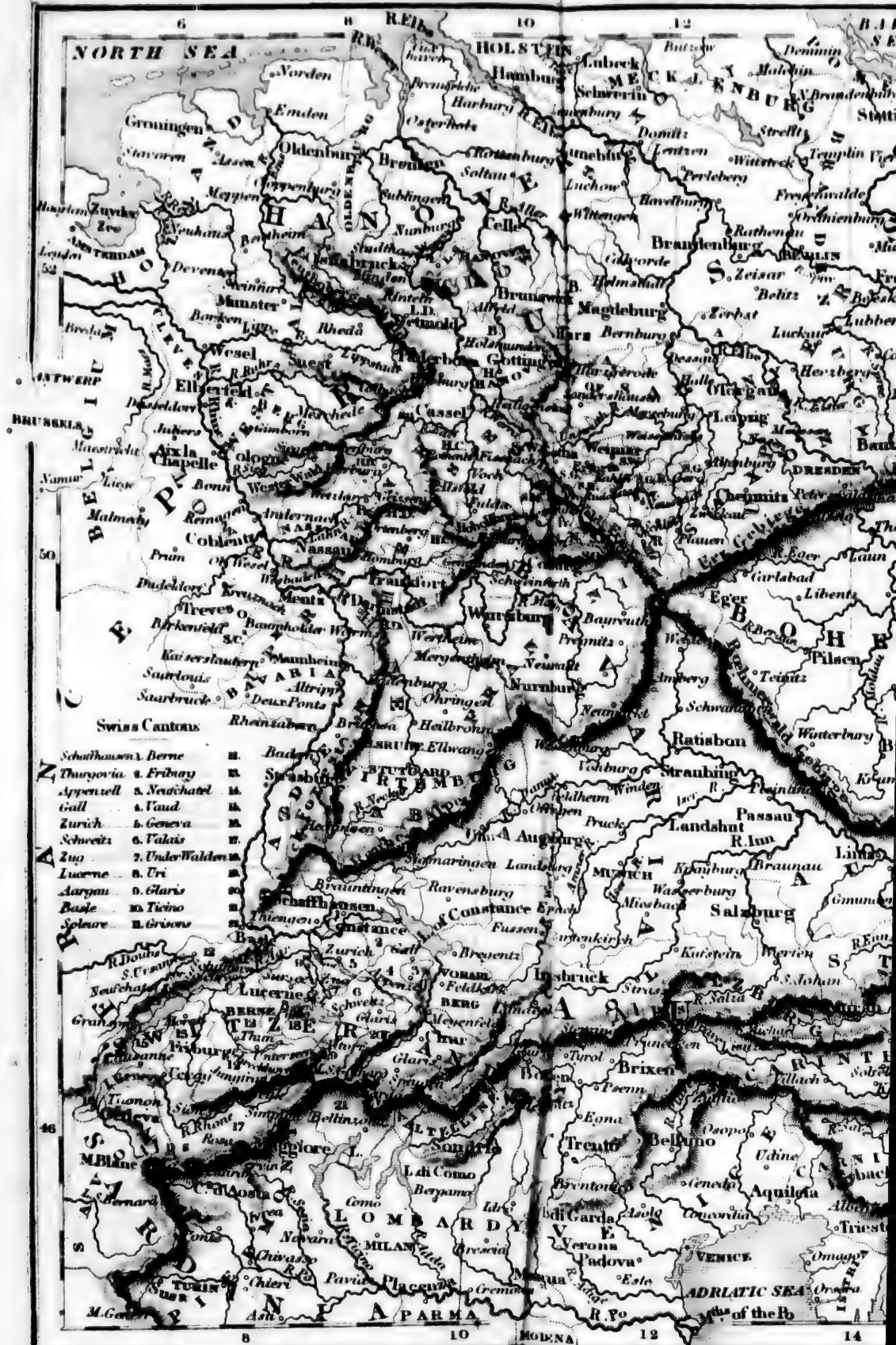
76. The commerce of Holland was more extensive than that of any other country in the world, till it was surpassed by that of Britain, and almost crushed by the tyranny of Napoleon; but it has since, in a great measure, revived. The Dutch are cleanly, frugal, and industrious; they mostly profess the Protestant religion, under the Presbyterian form, but grant full toleration to all other persuasions.

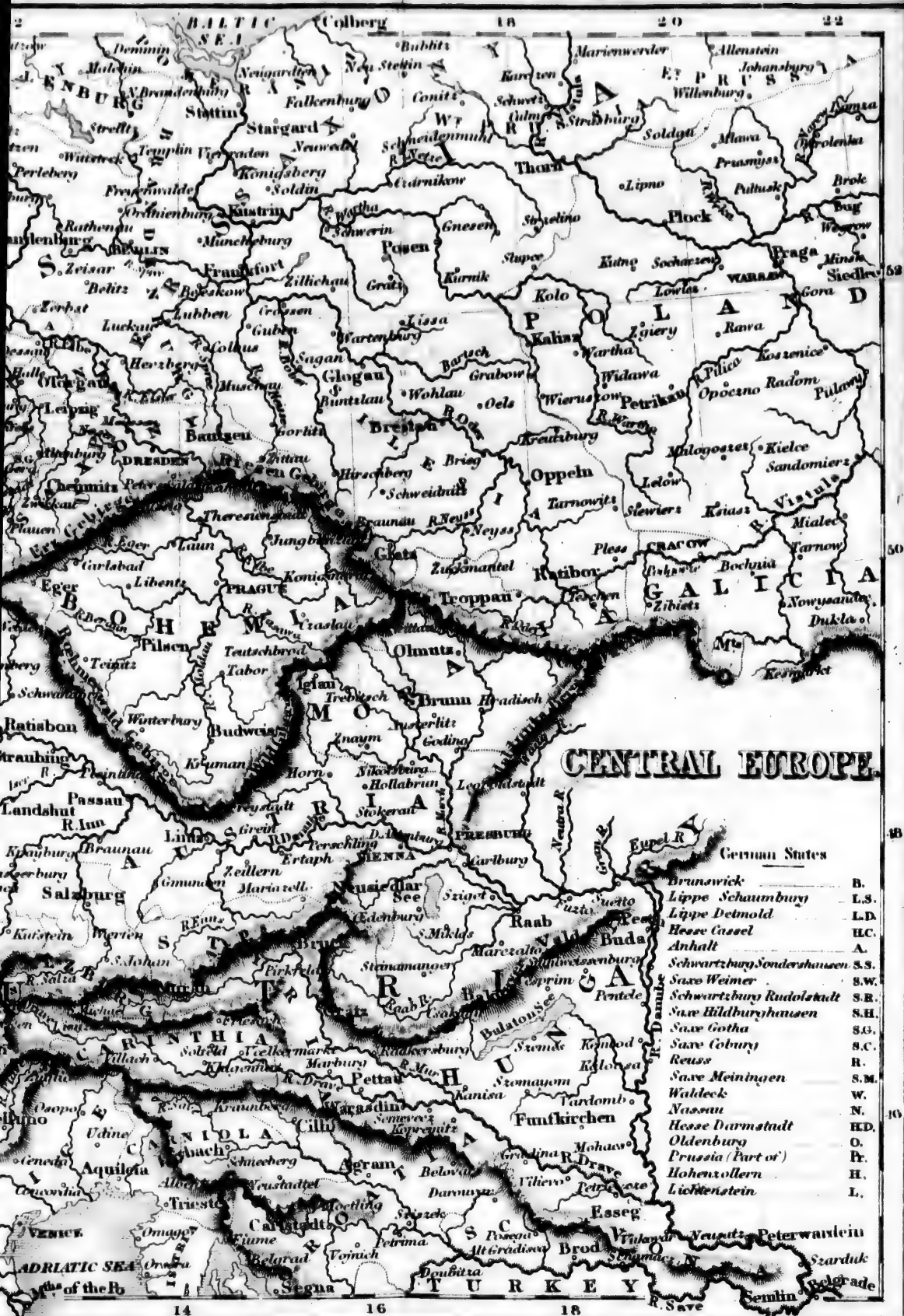
Extent, 13,000 square miles. Population, 2,500,000.

BELGIUM.

77. The Belgic provinces joined with the Dutch in the revolt against Philip II., but were subdued by the Prince of Parma, and afterwards united to Austria, under the title of the Netherlands, or Low Countries. After being over-run by France in 1794, and incorporated with that country, they were, in 1814, combined with Holland, to form the kingdom of the Netherlands; but by their revolt in 1830 were formed into a separate kingdom, of which Leopold, Prince of Saxe-Coburg, was chosen sovereign.

78. Belgium consists of South Brabant, East and West Flanders, Hainault, Namur, Leige, and part of Limburg and Luxemburg. The population is about four millions. The chief towns are, Brussels, the capital, one of the most elegant cities of Europe; Antwerp, the great seat of trade, Ghent, Bruges, Mons, Namur, and Liege. The principal rivers are the Maese and the Scheldt.





Obs. Belgium is very fertile, and highly cultivated. Its manufactures of lace and cambric are the finest in the world. Antwerp, Ghent, and Bruges, were once the most flourishing commercial cities in Europe, and, after having declined, are now reviving. The religion is Roman Catholic.

Extent, 12,000 square miles. *Population*, 4,000,000.

GERMANY.

79. The extensive country called Germany was formerly divided into nine great portions, called *circles*: three northern, namely, Westphalia, Lower Saxony and Upper Saxony; three in the middle, Lower Rhine, Upper Rhine, and Franconia; and three southern, Swabia, Bavaria, and Austria.

80. This division into circles is now little regarded, and Germany has been divided into kingdoms, grand duchies, duchies, principalities, and free cities; but, in regard to foreign nations, they have been formed into one great body, called the Germanic Confederation, consisting of 38 members.

Obs. The objects of the Confederation are, the maintenance of the external and internal safety of Germany, and the independence and inviolability of the confederated states.

The affairs of the Confederation are confided to a Federative Diet, in which all the members may vote by their plenipotentiaries, either individually or collectively, in the following manner:—

	Votes.
1. Austria	- 4
2. Prussia	- 4
3. Bavaria	- 4
4. Saxony	- 4
5. Hanover	- 4
6. Wirtemberg	- 4
7. Baden	- 3
8. Electoral Hesse, or Hesse-Cassel	- 3
9. Grand Duchy of Hesse (Hesse-Darmstadt)	- 3
10. Denmark, for Holstein	- 3
11. Netherlands, for Luxemburg	- 3
12. Brunswick, 2; and Nassau, 2	- 4
13. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 2; Strelitz, 1	- 3

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| 14. Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Hildburghausen, each 1 | - | 5 |
| 15. Holstein-Oldenburg, 1; Anhalt-Dessau, 1; Anhalt-Bernburg, 1; Anhalt-Köthen, or Cöthen, 1; Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, 1; Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, 1 | - | 6 |
| 16. Hohenzollern-Hechingen, 1; Lichtenstein, 1; Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, 1; Waldeck, 1; Elder Reuss, 1; Younger Reuss, 1; Schaumburg-Lippe, 1; Lippe, 1 | - | 8 |
| 17. The four free cities of Frankfort, Bremen, Hamburg, and Lubeck, each a vote | - | 4 |

Total - 69

Austria presides in the Federative Diet, which sits at Frankfort.

This distribution of votes, reducing the number of members to 17, applies to all ordinary discussions; questions being decided by a majority of the 17 votes: but on extraordinary occasions, the Diet forms itself into a general assembly, in which each state votes individually, and a majority of two thirds of the 69 votes is required for a decision.

81. According to this constitution, each separate state is uncontrolled in the administration of its own internal affairs; yet the Diet has actually interfered in many instances, particularly in controlling the freedom of the press.

82. The principal rivers of Germany are, the Danube, the largest in Europe; the Rhine, running from Switzerland to Holland; the Elbe, running through Prussia and Saxony; the Oder, through Silesia and Brandenburg; the Weser, through Westphalia; the Mayn, through Franconia.

83. Germany abounds in timber and valuable minerals; it produces also abundance of grain, and some very fine wines. It has extensive manufactures, the chief branches being linen, glass, and porcelain. The Germans are brave, persevering, and industrious. The Protestant religion was first introduced there, and is professed in most of the

northern districts; but the south is generally Catholic.

Extent, 250,552 square miles. *Population*, above 31 millions.

SAXONY.

84. The electorate of Saxony was created a kingdom by Napoleon, after his conquest of Prussia. He annexed to it also the duchy of Warsaw in Poland; but after his defeat in 1814, Saxony was stripped of that, and of several of its German territories. It contains now only 1,449,587 inhabitants, who are industrious and enlightened.

85. The capital of Saxony is Dresden, one of the finest cities in Germany, celebrated for its splendid collection of paintings, statues, &c. formed by the taste of its sovereigns, who have been munificent patrons of the fine arts. Leipzig is also a very flourishing town, famous for its fairs, where the whole book trade of Germany is carried on.

BAVARIA.

86. This electorate was also created a kingdom by Napoleon. The capital is Munich (*München*); and the Bavarian dominions, bounded by the Austrian States, Wirtemberg, and Saxony, contain above four millions of inhabitants. This kingdom includes the fine cities of Ratisbon (*Regensburg*), Augsburg, Würzburg, &c. It enjoys a representative constitution. Munich, the capital, has been embellished during the last and the present reigns with several public buildings of great beauty and magnificence; and, under the patronage of the reigning sovereign, its already splendid collections of works of ancient and modern art bid fair to give it in this respect the first rank among German cities.

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WIRTEMBERG.

87. This is another of Napoleon's kingdoms, and the smallest in Germany, containing not more than a million and a half of people. Its capital is Stuttgart, and it contains also the strong and ancient city of Ulm. It enjoys a representative constitution.

HANOVER.

88. This electorate has also been changed into a kingdom, after the example of the preceding. It suffered in the last war, but is now reviving. Its sovereign is also the king of Great Britain. With its dependencies it contains about three millions of inhabitants, who are governed by a viceroy. Hanover is the capital, and Emden and Bremerlehe are the chief ports. It contains also the flourishing university of Gottingen.

SMALLER PRINCIPALITIES AND STATES.

89. Germany contains many minor states of some importance. Among these the chief are, Baden, on the borders of Switzerland, comprising the mountainous territory called the Black Forest, and including, besides Carlsruhe, the capital, the beautiful city of Mannheim. It is governed by a Grand Duke, and has a representative constitution. Population, 1,100,000. — Hesse-Cassel, a flourishing territory in the north, governed by an Elector, with a population of 700,000, and having Cassel for its capital. — Darmstadt, a territory on the Rhine, governed by a Grand Duke, and including the fine ancient city of Mentz, or Mayence. — Brunswick, famous for the bravery of its dukes, from whose house the British royal family is descended. — Weimar, noted for the patronage of men of genius, and considered the literary capital of Germany. —

Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Mecklenburg-Strelitz ; the last of which, though small, has given two queens to England. Oldenburg also deserves notice. There are a great number of very small principalities, which will be found enumerated in the list of the German Confederation.

90. The free cities of Germany, formerly very numerous and flourishing, are now reduced to four: Hamburgh, at the mouth of the Elbe, the greatest commercial city of Germany; Frankfort on the Mayn, a great seat of inland trade, and the place where the Diet assembles; Lubeck, once the head of a great maritime confederacy, called the Hanse Towns, but now decayed; Bremen, a flourishing seaport at the mouth of the Weser.

AUSTRIA.

91. Austria is an extensive empire, having its original seat in Germany; but its largest territories are now beyond the limits of that country. Its sovereign was formerly emperor of Germany, and claimed a certain jurisdiction over the Germanic body; but Napoleon compelled him to renounce this, and to content himself with the title of Emperor of Austria. On the overthrow of Napoleon, however, he became president of the Diet. Belgium, which had long appertained to Austria, was lost during the war; but she received, in compensation, the territory of Venice.

92. Austria consists now, within Germany, of Austria, Bohemia, and Moravia; without it, of Hungary with its appendages, of Gallicia, and the Italian provinces of Venice and Lombardy. The population is about thirty-two millions. The Catholic religion prevails, but there are many Protestants in Bohemia and Hungary.

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east of Germany, and consists of a fine plain, watered by the Danube, and of the mountainous countries of Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Istria, and the Tyrol. These abound in minerals, particularly mercury. The chief cities are Vienna, the capital of the empire; Lintz; Gratz, the capital of Styria; and Trieste, the only sea-port on the Adriatic. The peasantry of the Tyrol are distinguished for bravery and loyalty.

Obs. Vienna lies on the S.W. side of the Danube, in a fertile plain. The manufactures are little remarkable, though some inland commerce is transacted on the noble stream of the Danube. The number of inhabitants exceeds 300,000. The suburbs are far more extensive than the city, standing at a considerable distance from the walls. The houses are generally of brick, covered with stucco. The chief edifices are, the metropolitan church of St. Stephen, the imperial palace, library, and arsenal, the house of assembly for the states of Lower Austria, the council-house, the university, and some monasteries. The Prater, or imperial park, is the principal promenade and place of recreation.

94. Bohemia and Moravia are fertile and highly cultivated countries, in the heart of Germany; and Bohemia has extensive manufactures of linen and glass. It is surrounded by a circuit of mountains, which are rich in minerals. Prague, the capital, is a handsome old city.

95. Hungary, to the east of Austria, is a large kingdom, containing about ten millions of inhabitants. It consists of a fruitful plain, watered by the Danube and many of its tributaries, and bounded on the north by the Carpathians. Its wines, especially Tokay, enjoy the highest reputation; and the mines of Schemnitz and Cremnitz are among the richest in Europe. The nobility enjoy great privileges, and are a brave and honourable class of men; but the peasantry are poor, and held in great subjection. Buda and Pesth, on opposite sides of the Danube, form the conjoint capital, though the states have

often met at Presburg. Transylvania, on the east of Hungary; Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia, on the south, are smaller countries, also subject to Austria.

96. Gallicia forms an extensive plain on the south of Poland, which Austria has wrested from that country by successive partitions. It is generally fruitful in grain, but rudely cultivated; and all the branches of industry are in a depressed state. The salt mines of Wieliczka, however, are the largest in the world, containing long ranges of apartments, and forming a sort of subterranean city.

97. Lombardy and Venice compose a territory of great extent and value, which forms part of Italy, and will be described along with that country.

Extent, 300,000 square miles.

Population, 31,600,000 souls.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

98. Turkey in Europe is a very fine and fertile region, anciently very flourishing; but, owing to the Mahometan religion, to the despotism of the government, and to the ignorant policy of the Turks, now declining and miserable.

Obs. The government is despotic under the Grand Signior, who is master of the lives and property of his subjects. The provinces are governed by pachas, many of whom are nearly independent of their imperial master.

99. The principal provinces are, Bulgaria, Rümelia, which includes the ancient Macedonia and Thessaly, and the extensive territories which constitute Albania. The principalities of Moldavia, Wallachia, Bosnia, and Servia, along the Danube, are governed by princes appointed by the Porte, to whom they pay tribute.

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finely situated in 41° north latitude, between the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea, and one of the most considerable cities in the world.

Obs. The beauty of the situation of Constantinople can hardly be exceeded, the aspect from the sea being peculiarly grand; but, on a nearer approach, the wooden hovels and narrow streets disappoint the splendid expectations of the stranger. It forms an unequal triangle, resembling a harp, being about twelve or fourteen English miles in circumference, enclosed by walls, and on two sides by the sea and the harbour called the Golden Horn. The inhabitants are computed at 400,000, including the four suburbs. Of these 200,000 are Turks, 100,000 Greeks, and the remainder Jews, Armenians, and Franks. The most celebrated edifices are the Seraglio, and the mosque of St. Sophia. The principal entrance of the Seraglio is styled Capi, or the Porte, which gives name to its court and government.

101. Adrianople is the second city in European Turkey. Salonica has a great trade. Schumla, Silistria, Nicopolis, and Belgrade are strong frontier fortresses. The chief river in European Turkey is the Danube.

Obs. The chief mountains are, Hæmus, or the Balkan, a long lofty range, which forms a barrier against Russia; Pindus and Olympus, in Thessaly: Mount Athos, celebrated in classic history, is now inhabited by a number of monks and hermits.

102. The Turkish islands were very numerous; but most of them are annexed to the new state of Greece, and the only important one which she retains is Candia, a fertile island, anciently celebrated and powerful under the name of Crete.

The Turkish provinces generally, are under the local government of *pachás*, or viceroys; who, having purchased their power, use it to rob and oppress the inhabitants.

Extent, 200,000 square miles. *Population*, 9,545,300.

GREECE.

103. Greece, the most celebrated country of the ancient world, has for many ages been in an op-

pressed and miserable state. It was respected by the Romans, its first conquerors; but the Turks, who held it for three centuries, reduced it to a state of cruel bondage. Recently, however, the Greeks made a brave stand for their independence; and, being supported by the great Christian powers, they have compelled Turkey to withdraw her claims, and their country has been formed into a small constitutional kingdom.

104. The new state of Greece comprehends the Morea (the ancient Peloponnesus), with the territory of the ancient Attica and Thebes, as far south as the Gulfs of Arta and Volos. It includes also the islands of Negropont, Hydra, and the Cyclades. The population is not supposed to exceed 700,000; but it is expected to increase under a free government. Otho, prince of Bavaria, has been chosen king.

105. Athens, recently chosen as the capital, is still a considerable town, adorned with the most splendid ruins. Thebes, Corinth, and Sparta are now only villages. The chief modern towns are Tripolizza, Napoli di Romania, Navarino, Patras, and Missolonghi.

THE REPUBLIC OF THE SEVEN ISLANDS.

106. On the west of Greece lies the confederacy of the Seven Islands, consisting of Corfu, Santa Maura, Cephalonia, Ithaca, Zante, Cerigo, and Paxos, having an independent government, but under the military protection of Great Britain. These islands are rugged but very fertile, abounding in fruit, especially currants, for which Zante is famous.

FRANCE.

107. This extensive, fertile, and populous country occupies a commanding situation in the centre of

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Europe; and has always been distinguished by the military prowess of its armies, the intriguing spirit of its government, and the volatile character of its inhabitants.

108. France, being situated in the middle of the temperate zone, enjoys a mild and agreeable climate. The air in the south is considered so very salubrious, that it has become the resort of many invalids from northern countries.

Obs. The population now exceeds 32,900,000; but, during the reign of Napoleon, the French empire, comprehending Belgium and Piedmont, had more than forty millions.

109. France was formerly divided into 32 provinces; but since the revolution of 1789 it has been divided into 86 departments, named after the rivers, the mountains, or other remarkable features.

110. Paris is the largest city in Europe next to London. In 1827 it contained 890,000 inhabitants. Many of the streets are narrow and dirty, but the public structures are magnificent. This city was embellished by the Emperor Napoleon with many splendid buildings and triumphal structures and enriched with immense collections of works of art, amassed in Italy, Germany, Prussia, Holland, and the Netherlands; but these, after the taking of Paris in 1815, were restored by the allied sovereigns to their lawful owners.

Obs. Paris rises on both sides of the Seine, in a pleasant and healthy situation, with delightful environs. It is divided into three parts; the Town (*ville*) on the north, the City in the middle, and that part called the University on the south. It is one third smaller than London. The houses are chiefly built of freestone. The banks of the Seine present noble quays; and the public buildings are not only elegant in themselves, but are placed in open and commanding situations. The Louvre is among the best specimens of modern architecture; and the church of Ste. Génévieve is also deservedly admired; nor must the Tuilleries, the Palais Royal, and the Hospital of Invalids be forgotten. Paris exceeds London in

magnificence, but yields to it in size, cleanliness, and convenience.

111. The other principal inland towns of France are, Lisle or Lille, Amiens, Rouen, Rheims, Verdun, Nancy, Strasburg, on the north; Lyons, Besançon, Grenoble, Montauban, on the east; Aix, Avignon, Montpélier, Toulouse, to the south; Rennes, Poitiers, to the west.

Its sea-ports, in the north, are, Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Havre, Cherbourg, St. Malo, Morlaix; on the west, Brest, L'Orient, Nantes, Rochelle, Rochefort, Bordeaux; and, in the Mediterranean, Marseilles, and Toulon.

112. The principal mountains in France are, the Alps, which divide it from Italy; and the Pyrenees, which divide it from Spain. In the interior are the Cevennes, and the mountains of Auvergne.

113. The chief rivers are, the Rhone, the Garonne, the Loire, the Seine, and the Somme. The Rhine is a boundary between France and Germany only on the eastern side, near Switzerland.

114. Numerous canals have been formed in France within the last few years. The earliest was the canal of Languedoc, between the Garonne and the Mediterranean. Agriculture is in a very flourishing condition. The wines of France, particularly those of Champagne, Burgundy, and Bordeaux, are the most generally esteemed of any, and are exported to a large amount. Her silk manufactures are superior to those of any other nation; she excels also in woollens, cottons, fine linens, and jewelry.

115. Near Toulon are the Isles of Hières. The Isle of Rhé and Belleisle are in the Bay of Biscay. Corsica gave birth to Buonaparte.

Obs. In 1788, King Louis the Sixteenth was induced to call an assembly of the States General of the kingdom, which

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had not been convoked since 1614. This was, in fact, the commencement of that memorable revolution, which, after promising to France a well-regulated government, and the enjoyment of rational liberty, was soon sullied by the murder of the king and queen, and by a scene of sanguinary tyranny unparalleled in the history of the civilised world. During the long wars which ensued with all the European states, Buonaparte attained the supreme power, and was crowned emperor of France and king of Italy in 1804. He defeated all the coalitions against him, formed by the other powers, and conquered nearly the whole of the continent of Europe. But his army being overthrown in Russia, in 1812, and driven from Germany in the following year, he was obliged, in 1814, to abdicate his crown, and retire to the isle of Elba; upon which the brother of the late king ascended the throne by the name of Louis the Eighteenth, his nephew the Dauphin, called Louis the Seventeenth, being dead. Buonaparte, however, returned in 1815, and Louis was obliged to flee to the Netherlands. Buonaparte again ascended the throne; but all the powers of Europe declaring against him, and his army having been totally defeated at Waterloo, he was again obliged to abdicate, and surrendered himself to England. In conformity with a convention between Russia, Great Britain, Austria, and Prussia, he was sent to St. Helena (where he died in 1821), and Louis the Eighteenth again recovered the throne of his ancestors. His successor Charles X., however, having attempted to alter the constitution, was dethroned in 1830, and succeeded by Louis Philippe, formerly duke of Orleans.

SWITZERLAND.

116. Switzerland, remarkable for its lofty mountain chains, for the poverty and simplicity of its inhabitants, and for their love of liberty, is divided into twenty-two cantons; which are Berne, Geneva, Basle, Zurich, Zug, Friburg, Aargau, Soleure, Schaffhausen, Gall, Appenzell, Glaris, Thurgovia, Vaud, Valais, Grisons, Ticino, Neufchâtel, Schweitz, Lucerne, Uri, and Unterwalden. The last four are called the Forest Cantons.

117. The principal towns are, Berne, Basle, Zu-

rich, Lucerne, Friburg, Geneva, and Lausanne. Most of these are beautifully situated.

118. The chief rivers flowing through Switzerland are the Aar, the Reuss, and the Limmat; and it contains the sources of the Rhine and the Rhone, two of the largest rivers in Europe.

119. The lakes of Geneva, Lucerne, Constance, Neufchâtel, Zurich, and the Lago Maggiore are distinguished for their picturesque beauty.

120. The mountains of Switzerland are very remarkable. Mont Blanc, the highest in Europe, is on its immediate border. Within it, Monte Rosa, Schreckhorn, Jungfrau, are scarcely inferior. Simplon, St. Gothard, and Pilate are smaller, but form striking objects. From these mountains masses of ice, called *glaciers*, descend, and settle on the lower fields; sometimes enormous masses of snow, called *avalanches*, rush down, and overwhelm houses, and even villages.

121. The country is too rugged to produce much grain; but it has rich pastures, and exports cattle and cheese. There are considerable manufactures of cotton, linen, and watches.

122. The Swiss cantons are united in a confederacy for mutual defence, regulated by an annual diet, presided by a *landammann*. The military contingent is 33,000 men.

Extent, 18,670 square miles. *Population*, 2,037,000.

ITALY.

123. Italy, a peninsula in the south of Europe, was anciently the chief seat of power and civilisation; and, though much decayed, is still a very fine country. The following are its principal divisions:—

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comprehending Bologna, Ferrara, Romagna, Ancona, Perugia, Urbino, Umbria, and St. Peter's Patrimony.

2. The kingdom of the two Sicilies; that is, Naples, comprehending the Terra di Lavoro, the Abruzzos, Apulia, and Calabria, and the island of Sicily, with several small isles adjacent.

3. The grand duchy of Tuscany, governed by an Austrian archduke.

4. The kingdom of Sardinia; comprising Piedmont, Savoy, the duchy of Genoa, and the isle of Sardinia.

5. The kingdom of Lombardy and Venice, belonging to Austria; comprising the Milanese, the duchy of Mantua, the Valteline, and the territory of Venice.

6. The duchies of Parma and Placentia, now governed by the Empress Maria Louisa, widow of Napoleon.

Italy contains also the small duchies of Modena and Lucca, and the very small republic of San Marino.

124. The Alps bound Italy on the north; and the Apennines, a less lofty chain, extend through it from north to south. Mount Vesuvius is a celebrated volcano near Naples, whose eruptions have buried whole cities, as Herculaneum and Pompeii, which have lately been dug into, and found almost entire. Etna, in Sicily, is a still higher volcano, which has emitted ashes to the distance of eighty miles.

125. Rome, in latitude $41^{\circ} 54'$ north, was once the most powerful city in the civilised world, but has greatly declined. It still, however, contains the most splendid monuments of architecture, sculpture, and painting that adorn any modern city, and these render it the crowded resort of enlightened visitants. By the last census, its population was 139,850.

Obs. The country fifty miles around Rome is now ill cultivated, and the climate extremely unhealthy.

126. The kingdom of Naples occupies the south of Italy. It is one of the finest countries in Europe. With the island of Sicily, the whole Kingdom of the Two Sicilies contains 7,287,000 inhabitants.

Obs. The city of Naples, after Constantinople, is the most

beautiful capital in the world; the number of the inhabitants is about 380,000, of whom nearly 30,000 have no settled habitation or employment, but ply in the streets, ready to perform any labour for the most trifling recompense. This is the class called *lazzaroni*.

127. Sicily, the finest island of Europe, but ill cultivated, is separated from Calabria by the straits of Messina. The chief towns are Palermo, Messina, and Syracuse.

128. Tuscany is a beautiful and fruitful territory, comprising the Vale of Arno. The capital, Florence, has been long a distinguished seat of literature and the arts; Pisa, once a great independent republic, is still adorned with noble edifices; and Leghorn carries on most of the commerce of Italy.

129. The island of Sardinia, to the west of Italy, is extensive, but rugged and poorly cultivated. The capital is Cagliari. The king of Sardinia possesses also Piedmont, a fine plain at the foot of the Alps; Savoy, a rugged and mountainous country; and the territory of Genoa, once a great and flourishing republic, which was ceded to him by the congress of Vienna in 1815. The population of his dominions exceeds four millions.

130. Austrian Italy, called also the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, consists of a magnificent plain, watered by the Po and its tributaries, and in the highest state of cultivation. Milan, the capital, contains some grand edifices; and Venice is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe, being situated on seventy islands in the Adriatic, with long rows of palaces bordering on canals, along which the inhabitants pass in ornamented barges, called gondolas. Parma and Placentia are valuable territories, which, though granted to the ex-empress of France, may be considered part of Austrian Italy.

131. The small but important island of Malta lies

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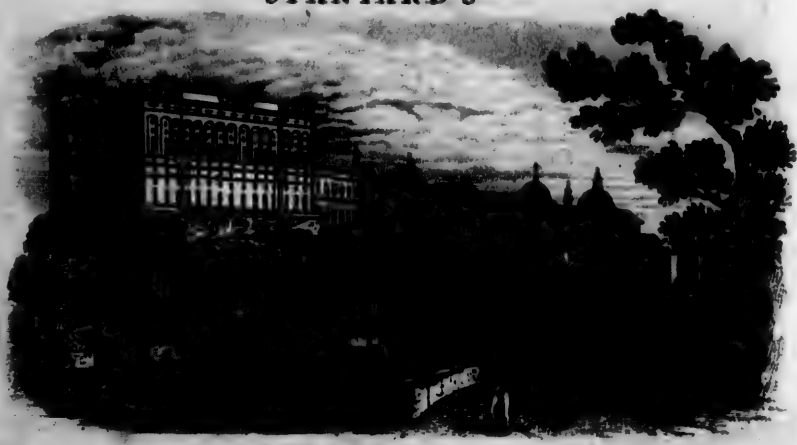
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about sixty miles south of Sicily, and is celebrated for its fine port, and for the strength of its fortifications. It now belongs to Great Britain. — Elba, an island of Tuscany, was the retreat of the Emperor Napoleon, when he abdicated the throne of France in 1814.

132. The principal rivers of Italy are, the Po, the Arno, the Tiber, the Var, and the Adige. The principal lakes are the Lago Maggiore, and those of Como and Garda, at the foot of the Alps; those of Perugia and Celano, in the Apennines. Its capes are, Spartivento, Colonna, Leuca, Otranto, and Testa. Its gulfs are, the Adriatic, sometimes called a sea, the Gulf of Taranto, and the Gulf of Genoa.

SPAIN.

133. Spain is remarkable for its fine climate, soil, and commanding geographical and commercial situation.

134. Spain is divided into fourteen districts, or provinces, containing about thirteen millions of inhabitants; the southern provinces are among the most fertile tracts in Europe; but Spain has latterly, through oppression and superstition, become, comparatively, a poor country. Its surplus products consist of very fine wool, wine, silk, and barilla.

Obs. The decline of Spain has been dated from the time when the discovery of America by Columbus gave it the possession of immense territories, abounding in gold and silver. These vast countries have now declared themselves independent, and are probably for ever lost to Spain, which at present retains only the great islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

135. Its chief towns are, Madrid, the capital; Barcelona, Seville, Cadiz, Granada, Malaga, Alicante, Valencia, Saragossa, Toledo, and Salamanca.

Obs. Madrid contains 8000 houses, and a population of

150,000; the convents are 66, and there are fifteen gates of granite, many of which are elegant. The churches and monasteries contain many noble paintings, and the royal palaces display considerable magnificence. The Prado is a spacious promenade, on which the great display their elegant equipages.

136. The principal rivers are, the Tagus, the Douro, the Ebro, the Gaudalquivir, and the Guadiana. The Pyrenees divide Spain from France; and the whole country is traversed by long ranges of mountains, of which the principal are the Cantabrian, the Sierra Morena, and the Sierra Nevada.

137. Gibraltar, on a rock at the entrance of the Mediterranean, was captured in 1704 by the English, who have rendered it nearly impregnable; and it serves as an entrepôt of Mediterranean trade, and a naval station in time of war.

138. Majorca, Minorca, Iviça, and Fromentera, called the Balearic Isles, are situated off the east coast of Spain; Port Mahon, in Minorca, is noted for its fine harbour.

PORTUGAL

139. Portugal forms the most western part of the Spanish peninsula, and is bounded by the Atlantic. It is mountainous, and is watered by the Tagus, the Douro, and the Mondego. It is divided into six provinces.

140. Portugal was once a powerful state, especially by sea; but tyranny and the indolence and superstition of the inhabitants have greatly reduced its importance. The population is about three millions and a half. Wine and salt are the chief exports.

141. The chief towns are, Lisbon, the capital, finely situated on the Tagus; and Oporto, at the mouth of the Douro, whence Port wine is largely

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SCOTCH COUNTIES		ENGLISH COUNTIES	
Orkney	1	Yorkshire	36
Caithness	2	Derbyshire	37
Sutherland	3	Nottingham	38
Ross	4	Leicestershire	39
Glenelg	5	Lincolnshire	40
Inverness	6	Northampton	41
Highland	7	Bedfordshire	42
Argyll	8	Hertfordshire	43
Perth	9	Gloucestershire	44
Angus	10	Wiltshire	45
Marischal	11	Devonshire	46
Elgin	12	Dorset	47
Forfar	13	Wiltshire	48
Elgin	14	Gloucestershire	49
Elgin	15	Wiltshire	50
Elgin	16	Wiltshire	51
Elgin	17	Wiltshire	52
Elgin	18	Wiltshire	53
Elgin	19	Wiltshire	54
Elgin	20	Wiltshire	55
Elgin	21	Wiltshire	56
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Elgin	54	Wiltshire	89
Elgin	55	Wiltshire	90
Elgin	56	Wiltshire	91
Elgin	57	Wiltshire	92
Elgin	58	Wiltshire	93
Elgin	59	Wiltshire	94
Elgin	60	Wiltshire	95
Elgin	61	Wiltshire	96
Elgin	62	Wiltshire	97
Elgin	63	Wiltshire	98
Elgin	64	Wiltshire	99
Elgin	65	Wiltshire	100

mouth of the Douro, whence Port wine is lar

exported. Lisbon suffered severely by an earthquake in 1755.

Obs. The situation of Lisbon, on the north side of the mouth of the Tagus, is grand. The haven is capacious and excellent. The population is computed at about 260,000. There is no court end of the town; and the finest streets are inhabited by tradesmen. There are public walks, two theatres, and a circus for the bull-fights. The patriarchal church is singularly magnificent.

142. Portugal possesses the Azores, situated about half way on the naval route to America: they are subject to earthquakes, and other violent convulsions, but are productive in wine and fruits. Madeira is also subject to Portugal, and is remarkable for the quantity and delicacy of its wine.

143. Portugal, like Spain, has lost the extensive dominions which she once possessed in Asia, America, and Africa. In Asia she retains only Goa, in India; and Macao, near Canton, in China. The immense territory of Brazil, in South America, is now formed into an independent state. Portugal also possesses the Cape Verd Islands, and some establishments on the western and eastern coasts of Africa.

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

144. The United Kingdom consists of the two large islands of Great Britain and Ireland, and of various small islands. The island of Great Britain is divided into England, Wales, and Scotland. It is about six hundred miles long, and three hundred broad, and contained, in 1831, 16,260,381 inhabitants.

145. The free and admirable constitution enjoyed by Great Britain, the intelligence, industry, and





SCOTCH COUNTIES

Argyle	1	Angus	26	Linlithgow	30
Cathness	2	Marshalltown	27	Midlothian	31
Sutherland	3	Argyle	28	Haddington	32
Ross	4	Dumfriesshire	29	Peebles	33
Orkney	5	Stirling	30	Dorwick	34
Na h-Eileanan Siar	6	Perth	31	Ayr	35
Highland	7	Forfar	32	Wigtown	36
Shetland	8	Marischal	33	Kirkcaldy	37
Argyll	9	Marischal	34	Dundee	38
Perth	10	Marischal	35	Forfar	39
Marischal	11	Marischal	36	Marischal	40

ENGLISH COUNTIES

Northumberland	1	Shropshire	31
Durham	2	Staffordshire	32
Cumberland	3	Bedfordshire	33
Westmorland	4	Berkshire	34
Yorkshire	5	Buckinghamshire	35
Lincolnshire	6	Cambridgeshire	36
Cheshire	7	Suffolk	37
Warwickshire	8	Northfolk	38
Leicestershire	9	Essex	39
Derbyshire	10	Hertfordshire	40
Nottinghamshire	11	Gloucestershire	41
Lincolnshire	12	Worcestershire	42
Rutland	13	Warwickshire	43
Northamptonshire	14	Devonshire	44
Bedfordshire	15	Shropshire	45
Wiltshire	16	Gloucestershire	46
Gloucestershire	17	Worcestershire	47
Worcestershire	18	Warwickshire	48
Warwickshire	19	Devonshire	49
Devonshire	20	Cornwall	50

WELSH COUNTIES

Flintshire	1	Gwynedd	7
Danbyshire	2	Radnorshire	8
Gwynedd	3	Pembrokeshire	9
Anglesey	4	Gwynedd	10
Mertynedd	5	Bracknorshire	11
Montgomeryshire	6	Glamorganshire	12

enterprise of her people, have raised her to the highest pitch of greatness : her maritime power, her manufacturing industry, and her commerce with every quarter of the globe, are completely unrivalled.

146. England is divided into forty counties or shires, and these counties are classed into six circuits for the administration of justice. The counties, thus classed, with their county or assize towns, are as under : —

1. Northern Circuit.

Northumberland.....	Newcastle
Durham	Durham
Cumberland	Carlisle
Westmoreland.....	Appleby
Yorkshire.....	York
Lancashire.....	Lancaster.

2. Midland Circuit.

Warwickshire.....	Warwick
Leicestershire	Leicester
Derbyshire.....	Derby
Nottinghamshire.....	Nottingham
Lincolnshire.....	Lincoln
Rutland.....	Oakham
Northamptonshire	Northampton.

3. Oxford Circuit.

Oxfordshire.....	Oxford
Buckinghamshire.....	Buckingham
Gloucestershire.....	Gloucester
Worcestershire.....	Worcester
Monmouthshire.....	Monmouth
Herefordshire.....	Hereford
Shropshire	Shrewsbury
Staffordshire.....	Stafford.

4. Norfolk Circuit.

Bedfordshire.....	Bedford
Berkshire	Reading
Huntingdonshire	Huntingdon
Cambridgeshire.....	Cambridge

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Suffolk.....	Ipswich
Norfolk	Norwich.

5. Home Circuit.

Essex	{ Chelmsford and Colchester.
Hertfordshire	Hertford
Kent.....	Maidstone
Surrey	Guildford
Sussex	Lewes.

6. Western Circuit.

Hampshire	{ Winchester and Southampton
Wiltshire.....	Salisbury
Dorsetshire.....	Dorchester
Somerset	Wells
Devon	Exeter
Cornwall	Launceston, Bodmin

Obs. Middlesex and Cheshire have distinct Courts of their own, and are called Counties Palatine. The counties of Durham and Lancaster are also Palatine.

147. London, the metropolis of Great Britain, is in $51\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north latitude, and contains 1,400,000 inhabitants. It is the largest city, and the greatest seat of commerce, in the world. (*See the Picture of London.*)

Obs. The principal towns in England are as under :—

Bedfordshire contains Bedford, Woburn, and Dunstable.

Berkshire, Reading, Windsor, Newbury, Abingdon, Wallingford.

Buckinghamshire, Buckingham, Aylesbury, Newport Pagnel, Eton, Wycombe.

Cambridgeshire, Cambridge, Ely, Wisbeach, Newmarket.

Cheshire, Chester, Stockport, Macclesfield, Congleton, Nantwich.

Cornwall, Launceston, St. Ives, Penzance, Helstone, Falmouth, Penryn, Truro, Bodmin.

Cumberland, Carlisle, Whitehaven, Workington, Cocker-mouth, Wigton, Penrith.

Derbyshire, Derby, Chesterfield, Ashbourn, Burton, Marlock.

Devonshire, Exeter, Plymouth, Devonport, Sidmouth, Topsham, Teignmouth, Brixham, Dartmouth, Barnstaple.

Dorsetshire, Dorchester, Poole, Weymouth and Lyme Regis, Blandford, Shaftesbury.

Durham, Durham, Sunderland, Stockton, Bishops-Auckland, South Shields, Hartlepool, Darlington.

Essex, Chelmsford, Colchester, Harwich, Maldon, Coggleshall, Witham.

Gloucestershire, Gloucester, Bristol, Tewkesbury, Cheltenham, Stroud, Cirencester.

Hampshire, Winchester, Portsmouth, Portsea, Southampton, Gosport, Lymington, Basingstoke, Ringwood, Newport, Cowes.

Herefordshire, Hereford, Ross, Leominster, Ledbury.

Hertfordshire, Hertford, Royston, Hitchin, St. Albans, Ware.

Huntingdonshire, Huntingdon, St. Ives, St. Neot's, Ramsey, Kimbolton.

Kent, Maidstone, Canterbury, Greenwich, Woolwich, Gravesend, Chatham, Rochester, Margate, Ramsgate, Sandwich, Deal, Dover, Tonbridge, Dartford.

Lancashire, Lancaster, Manchester, Liverpool, Preston, Wigan, Bolton, Warrington, Blackburn, Rochdale, Prescott.

Leicestershire, Leicester, Hinckley, Loughborough, Lutterworth, Melton-Mowbray, Harborough.

Lincolnshire, Lincoln, Boston, Gainsborough, Louth, Stamford, Grantham.

Middlesex, London, Westminster, Uxbridge, Brentford.

Monmouthshire, Monmouth, Chepstow, Abergavenny.

Nottinghamshire, Nottingham, Mansfield, Newark, Worksop.

Norfolk, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn, Thetford.

Northamptonshire, Northampton, Daventry, Kettering, Peterborough.

Northumberland, Newcastle, Morpeth, Alnwick, North Shields, Hexham.

Oxfordshire, Oxford, Witney, Woodstock, Banbury, Henley.

Rutland, Oakham, Uppingham.

Shropshire, Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, Oswestry, Newport, Ellesmere, Ludlow.

Somersetshire, Taunton, Bath, Bristol, Frome, Wells, Bridgewater.

Staffordshire, Stafford, Lichfield, Burton, Newcastle under Lyne, Wolverhampton.

Surrey, Southwark, Guildford, Croydon, Farnham, Kingston, Epsom, Dorking.

Suffolk, Ipswich, Lowestoff, Bury St. Edmunds.
Sussex, Chichester, Hastings, Winchelsea, Arundel, Brighton, Lewes, Horsham.

Warwickshire, Warwick, Birmingham, Coventry, Stratford.

Westmoreland, Appleby, Kendal.

Wiltshire, Salisbury, Wilton, Devizes, Bradford, Trowbridge, Marlborough.

Worcestershire, Worcester. Dudley, Stourbridge, Kidderminster, Evesham.

Yorkshire, York, Leeds, Hull, Sheffield, Whitby, Scarborough, Rippon, Halifax, Bradford, Wakefield, Huddersfield, Pontefract, Knaresborough, Harrowgate.

148. Manchester, Preston, Bolton, and Blackburn, are famous for cotton works.

Birmingham, Sheffield, Dudley, and Wolverhampton, for iron and steel goods.

Leeds, Wakefield, Huddersfield, Halifax, and Exeter, for woollen cloth and stuffs.

Norwich, Coventry, Macclesfield, and Spitalfields (London), for silks.

Staffordshire and Worcestershire, for earthenware and china.

Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire, for lace.

Nottingham, Leicester, and Mansfield, for stockings and lace.

Wilton and Kidderminster, for carpets.

Suffolk and Somersetshire, for linen cloth.

Bridport and Plymouth, for coarse flax and hempen goods.

Tin is the produce of Cornwall; lead and copper are furnished by the south-western counties, and by Derbyshire and Yorkshire.

Iron and coals abound in the northern counties and in Wales.

Obs. The inland watering places, famous for their salubrious springs, are, Bath, Cheltenham, Tunbridge, Harrowgate, Leamington, &c. The sea has places of resort for the summer season on all its coasts; the principal of them are, Brighton, or Brighthelmstone, Margate, Ramsgate, Scarborough, Weymouth, Dawlish, and Swansea.

149. The *dock-yards* for the navy are Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, Sheerness, Woolwich, Deptford, and Milford. The *trading ports* are, London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Newcastle, Yarmouth, Falmouth, Sunderland, Lynn, Swansea, Whitehaven, and Whitby.

There are two *archbishoprics*, Canterbury and York; and twenty-four *bishoprics*, including four Welsh bishoprics. The *universities* are Oxford and Cambridge.

150. The principal rivers in England are, the Severn, the Thames, the Trent, the Ouse, the Humber, the Tyne, the Mersey, and the Medway.

Obs. The principal Lakes are Ulswater in Cumberland, Windermere in Westmoreland; and Coniston, in Lancashire.

151. The Isle of Wight, on the Southern Coast, is famous for its picturesque beauty. Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark are populous small islands, near the coast of France. The Isle of Man is in the Irish Sea. The Scilly Islands stretch beyond the promontory of Cornwall. On the coast of Northumberland lie Holy Island, and the Farn and Coquet Islands; and in Kent are Thanet and Sheppey.

The following details, chiefly abstracted from my British Geography, ought to be known and remembered by every British youth.

London is in Latitude $51^{\circ} 30' 49''$; Edingburgh, in $55^{\circ} 57' 19''$; Dublin in $53^{\circ} 23' 13''$.

The whole surface of England is 31,770,615 acres; of Wales, 5,313,785; of Scotland, 19,244,388, and of Ireland, 19,274,000.

The population, in 1831, of England, was 13,091,005; of Wales, 803,000; of Scotland, 2,365,930; and of Ireland, 7,784,365.

In England there were 2,745,336 families, and of every 100 of them, 28 were employed in agriculture, 43 in trade, and 29 had no employment.

In Scotland there were 50,231 families; and in every 100 of them, 25 were in agriculture, 41 in trade, and 34 in no employment.

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There were in *England*, in 1831, 2,926,022 inhabited houses, and 113,885 uninhabited.

In *Wales*, 115,552 inhabited, and 6030 uninhabited.

In *Scotland*, 369,393 inhabited, and 12,719 uninhabited.

The cultivated land in *England* is about 26 millions of acres; in *Wales*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; in *Scotland*, $5\frac{1}{2}$; and in *Ireland*, $12\frac{1}{2}$: in all, 47 millions of acres.

The annual taxes collected in *England* are about 42 millions, in *Scotland* 5, and in *Ireland* 4 millions. The expenses of collecting are about $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

There are 24,500 trading ships, belonging to the United Kingdom, of $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions of tons, and navigated by 165,000 men and boys.

The currency or money of the United Kingdom is from 25 to 30 millions of gold and silver coin, and 35 millions of bank and bankers' notes.

The exports of the United Kingdom are from 38 to 40 millions; the re-exports from 9 to 10 millions; and the imports are rated at about 46 millions.

The national debt is about 780 millions of various stocks, and the interest and charges are about $28\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

The regular army of *England* is about 81,000 men; but the navy employed in peace is only 10 or 12 ships of the line, and twice as many frigates, sloops, &c.

The laws are made by the three estates in parliament, consisting of the King, 420 Peers, and 658 members of the House of Commons.

The laws are administered by judges, magistrates, and juries of twelve sworn and upright men, who are required to be unanimous in their decision.

Obs. The chief mountains and hills in *England* are, the Cheviot, between *England* and *Scotland*; Ingleborough and Wharfedale, in *Yorkshire*; Pendle, in *Lancashire*; Skiddaw and Helvellyn, in *Cumberland*; Cotswold, in *Gloucestershire*; Malvern, in *Worcestershire*; Mendip, in *Somersetshire*; the Peak, in *Derbyshire*; and the Wrekin, in *Shropshire*.

152. **WALES**, inhabited chiefly by a Celtic race, descended from the ancient Britons, most of whom still speak the Welsh language, is divided into twelve counties; six north, and six south.

153. *Wales* is mountainous, with numerous rivers, and is a very picturesque country, but less pro-

ductive than England. It is rich in mines of coal and copper, and has a manufacture of flannels.

The Northern Counties are,

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Flintshire	Flint, St. Asaph
Denbighshire	Denbigh, Wrexham, Llangollen
Caernarvonshire	Caernarvon, Bangor, Conway
Anglesey	Beaumaris, Holyhead
Merionethshire	Harlech, Bala
Montgomeryshire	Montgomery, Welshpool.

The Southern Counties are,

Cardiganshire	Cardigan, Aberystwith
Radnorshire	Radnor, Presteign
Pembrokeshire	{ Pembroke, St. David's Haverford- west
Caermarthenshire	Caermarthen, Kidwelly
Brecknockshire.....	Brecknock
Glamorganshire.....	Cardiff, Swansea, Merthyr Tydvil.

Obs. The Island of Anglesey forms one of the Counties of Wales; and from Holyhead, on the western side of this island, is the common passage to Dublin. In the year 1831, Wales contained 805,236 inhabitants.

154. SCOTLAND is divided into thirty-three counties, as under : —

The Northern Counties are ten.

<i>Shires.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Orkney.....	Kirkwall, Lerwick
Caithness	Wick, Thurso
Sutherland	Dornoch
Ross.....	Tain, Dingwall
Cromarty.....	Cromarty
Nairn.....	Nairn
Moray, or Elgin	Elgin, Forres
Banff	Banff, Cullen
Aberdeen.....	Aberdeen, Peterhead
Inverness.....	Inverness, Fort George.

The Middle Counties are nine.

Perth.....	Perth, Crieff, Dunkeld
Angus.....	Forfar, Dundee, Montrose, Arbroath
Mearns, or Kincardine..	Bervie
Argyle	Inverary, Campbelltown
Dumbarton	Dumbarton
Stirling	Stirling, Falkirk, Bannockburn

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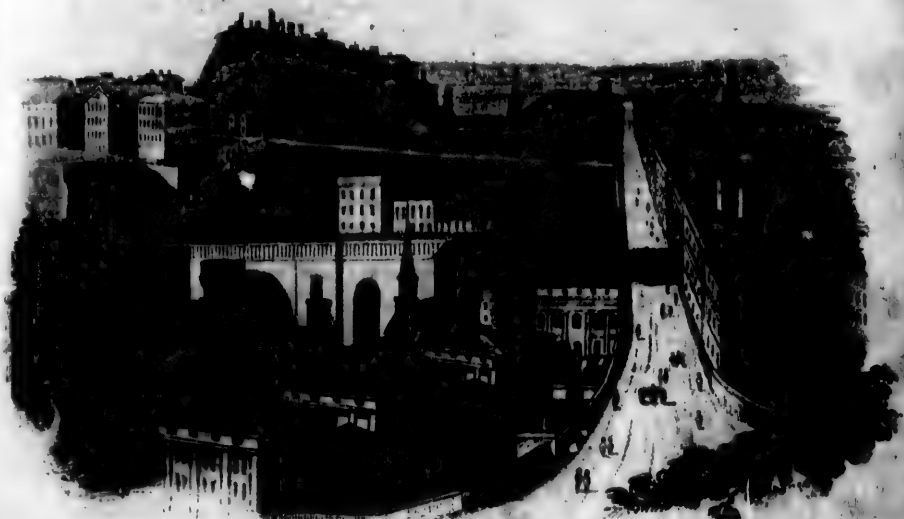
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Clackmannan	Clackmannan, Alloa
Kinross	Kinross
Fife	{ Cupar, St. Andrew's, Kirkaldy Dunfermline.

The Southern Counties are fourteen.

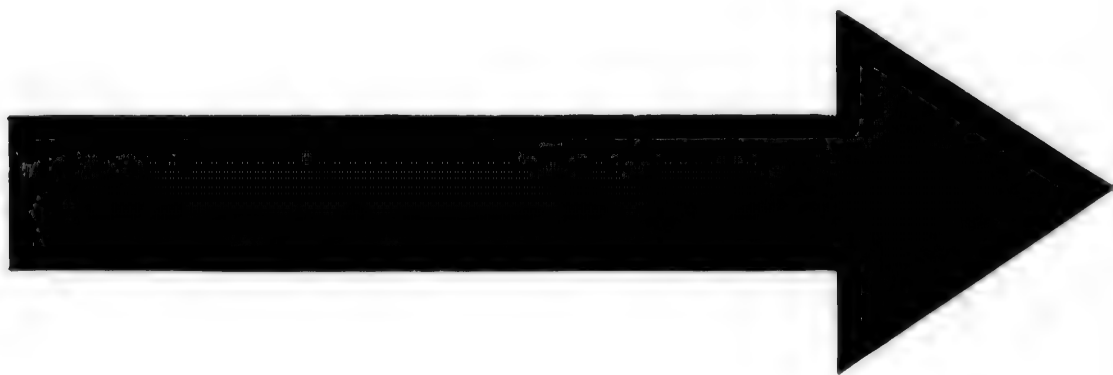
Bute.....	Rothsay, Lamlash
Renfrew	{ Renfrew, Greenock, Paisley, Port Glasgow
Lanark.....	Glasgow, Lanark, Hamilton
Linlithgow.....	Linlithgow, Bo'ness
Edinburgh	{ Edinburgh, Leith, Dalkeith, Mus- selburgh
Haddington.....	Haddington, Dunbar
Peebles	Peebles
Berwick	Greenlaw, Dunse, Lauder
Ayr	Ayr, Kilmarnock, Irvine
Wigton	Wigton, Stranraer, Portpatrick
Kirkcudbright.....	Kirkcudbright, Castle Douglas
Dumfries.....	Dumfries, Annan, Sanquhar
Selkirk	Selkirk
Roxburgh.....	Jedburgh, Kelso, Hawick, Melrose.

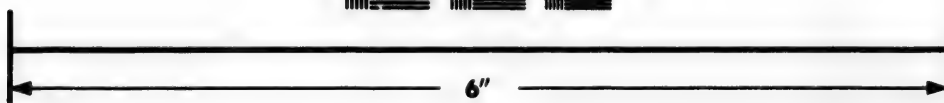
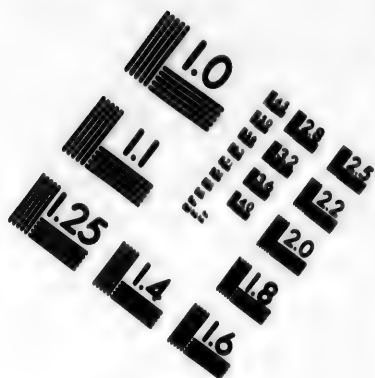
155. Scotland is distinguished for eminence in literature, and has four universities, those of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrew's.

156. Scotland is, to a great extent, mountainous, and unfit for tillage, but some districts are highly cultivated. Oats are the chief grain; sheep and cattle are abundantly reared, and sent to England. There are extensive manufactures of cotton and linen, the former chiefly at Glasgow and Paisley, the latter at Dundee and Dunfermline. The herring, cod, and whale fisheries are considerable on the north and west coasts.

157. Scotland is divided into two parts, the Lowlands and the Highlands; the latter of which is inhabited by a Celtic race, who retain a peculiar language and dress. The Scots bear the character of being enterprising, active, and intelligent. The population, in 1831, amounted to 2,365,807.

158. The islands adjoining Scotland, are Shetland, the Orkneys, the Hebrides (*Hebudes*), or





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Western Islands, and those of Arran and Bute, which form one of the counties.

159. The lakes are numerous, and very picturesque; the chief are Loch Lomond, Loch Ness, Loch Tay, Loch Broom, Loch Awe, and Loch Katrine. The highest mountains are the Grampians, the most elevated of which is Ben Nevis; also Benwyvis, Benmacdui, and Cairngorum.

160. IRELAND is divided into four large Provinces; viz., Ulster northward, Leinster eastward, Munster southward, and Connaught westward; and contained in 1831, 7,767,400 inhabitants

The Province of Leinster contains twelve Counties.

Dublin	Dublin	West Meath {	Mullingar
Louth.... {	Drogheda		Athlone
	Dundalk	King's County	Philipstown
Wicklow.... {	Wicklow	Queen's Co.	Maryborough
	Arklow	Kilkenny.....	Kilkenny
Wexford	Wexford	Kildare	Naas and Athy
Longford ...	Longford	Carlow	Carlow.
East Meath ...	Trim		

The Province of Ulster contains nine Counties.

Down	Downpatrick	Antrim	Carrickfergus
	Newry		Belfast
Armagh	Armagh	Tyrone.....	Omagh
Monaghan....	Monaghan	Fermanagh ...	Enniskillen
Cavan	Cavan	Donegal	Lifford.
Londonderry..	Derry		

The Province of Connaught contains five Counties.

Leitrim	Leitrim	Sligo	Sligo
Roscommon...	Roscommon	Galway	Galway
Mayo.....	Newport		

The Province of Munster contains six Counties.

Clare.....	Ennis	Limerick	Limerick
Cork	Cork, Kinsale	Tipperary	Clonmel
Kerry	Tralee	Waterford.....	Waterford.
	Killarney		

161. The northern division of the island, which is inhabited chiefly by Protestant Dissenters, has extensive and valuable manufactures of linen. Of the population of Ireland a very small proportion

Summary of Europe.

53

are of the Established Church, the larger proportion being Catholics or Protestant Dissenters.

162. Dublin is the capital, and contains the only university. Cork, Londonderry, Limerick, Waterford, and Belfast are famous as ports and as places of trade. The principal rivers are, the Shannon, the Blackwater, the Boyne, and the Liffey. The principal lakes are Neagh, Erne, and Killarney.

163. Ireland is a fertile country, and exports large quantities of grain, live stock, salted beef, pork, and linen.

SUMMARY OF EUROPE.

States.	Chief Cities.	Extent in Square Miles.	Population.	Religion.	Government.
Russia.....	{ St. Petersburg and Moscow }	1,850,000	52,000,000	Greek Ch.	Despotie.
Poland.....	Warsaw.....	47,000	4,000,000	Roman Ca.	Despotie.
Sweden and Norway....	{ Stockholm & Christiania }	340,000	3,914,988	Lutheran....	Lim. Mon.
Denmark.....	Copenhagen	22,000	2,093,300	Lutheran....	Monarchy.
Prussia.....	Berlin.....	104,656	13,094,540	Luth. & Ca.	Monarchy.
Austrian Empire....	Vienna.....	300,000	32,071,935	Roman Ca.	Monarchy.
Great Britain and Ireland }	London.....	83,385	24,044,917	Prot. & Ca.	Lim. Mon.
Spain.....	Madrid.....	171,627	14,000,000	Catholic.....	Monarchy.
Portugal.....	Lisbon.....	40,875	3,683,000	Catholic.....	Monarchy.
Turkey in Europe....	{ Constanti- nople..... }	200,000	9,545,300	{ Mahome- tanism }	Despotie.
France.....	Paris.....	200,000	32,897,152	Catholic.....	Lim. Mon.
Holland.....	Amsterdam	13,000	2,600,000	Protestant...	Lim. Mon.
Belgium.....	Brussels.....	11,000	4,000,000	Catholic.....	Lim. Mon.
Saxony.....	Dresden.....	7,188	1,500,000	Lutheran....	Monarchy.
Hanover.....	Hanover.....	14,570	1,300,000	Lutheran....	Lim. Mon.
Bavaria.....	Munich.....	43,200	4,000,000	Catholic.....	Lim. Mon.
Wurtemberg.....	Stuttgart.....	8,000	1,500,000	Lutheran....	Lim. Mon.
Switzerland....	Berne.....	18,670	2,000,000	Prot. & Ca.	Fed. Rep.
Sardinia.....	Turin.....	27,000	4,000,000	Catholic.....	Monarchy.
Parma and Placentia.. }	Parma.....	2,300	380,000	Catholic.....	Monarchy.
Tuscany.....	Florence.....	8,500	1,200,000	Catholic.....	Monarchy.
Papal Domi- nions.....	{ Rome..... }	17,000	2,425,000	Catholic.....	Monarchy.
Two Sicilies....	Naples.....	42,500	7,237,000	Catholic.....	Monarchy.
Greece.....	Athens.....	8,000	700,000	Greek Ch....	Lim. Mon.

Obs. Despotism implies that the will of the monarch is the law; *monarchy*, that he governs according to established laws and customs; *limited monarchy*, as in England, indicates some check on the power of the monarch, as in the Houses of Lords and Commons, and the jury system.

ASIA.

164. ASIA is the most extensive quarter of the Old World, lying to the east of Europe and Africa. Its plains, mountains, and rivers are peculiarly grand and extensive. The climate and soil are extremely various, but the southern regions are singularly fertile, abounding in rice, sugar, and many rich aromatics.

Obs. 1. Asia is bounded on the North by the Northern Ocean, on the South by the Indian Ocean, on the East by the Pacific Ocean, on the West by Europe, the Black Sea, the Mediterranean, and the Red Sea.

2. The Christian religion, though first implanted in Asia, has been chiefly promulgated by European nations. The Asiatics are mostly Mahometans or Pagans, and, among the latter, idolatry exhibits a different form in almost every country. In Thibet, the Grand Lama is worshipped; in China, the deism of Confucius prevails; and in India, Bramah is the object of worship, in connection with many superstitions.

165. Asia made a conspicuous figure in the early history of the world, and was the seat of the great empires of Babylonia, Assyria, and Persia. It has suffered severely from the predominance of superstition, as well as from conquest and despotism; so that its states are now inferior in power, knowledge, and civilisation to the Christian states of Europe.

166. The principal governments of Asia are those of Russia, Turkey, China, Persia, Hindostan, or India, and Japan. In this quarter of the globe the boundaries of states are continually changing, from

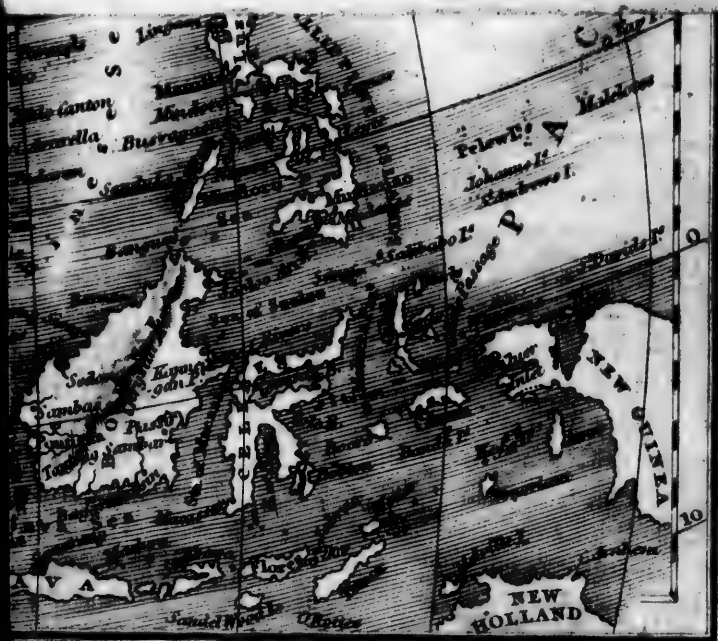
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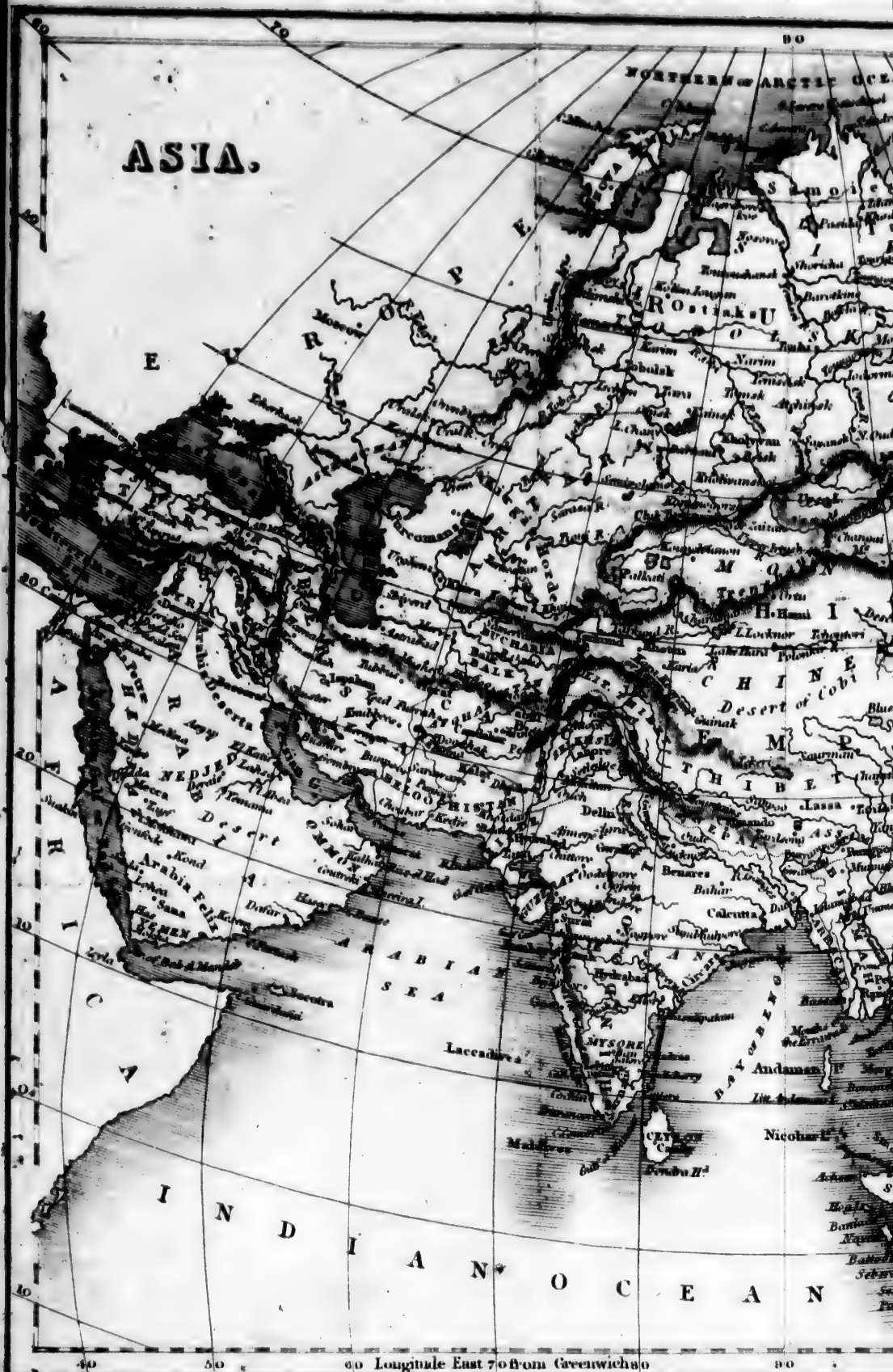
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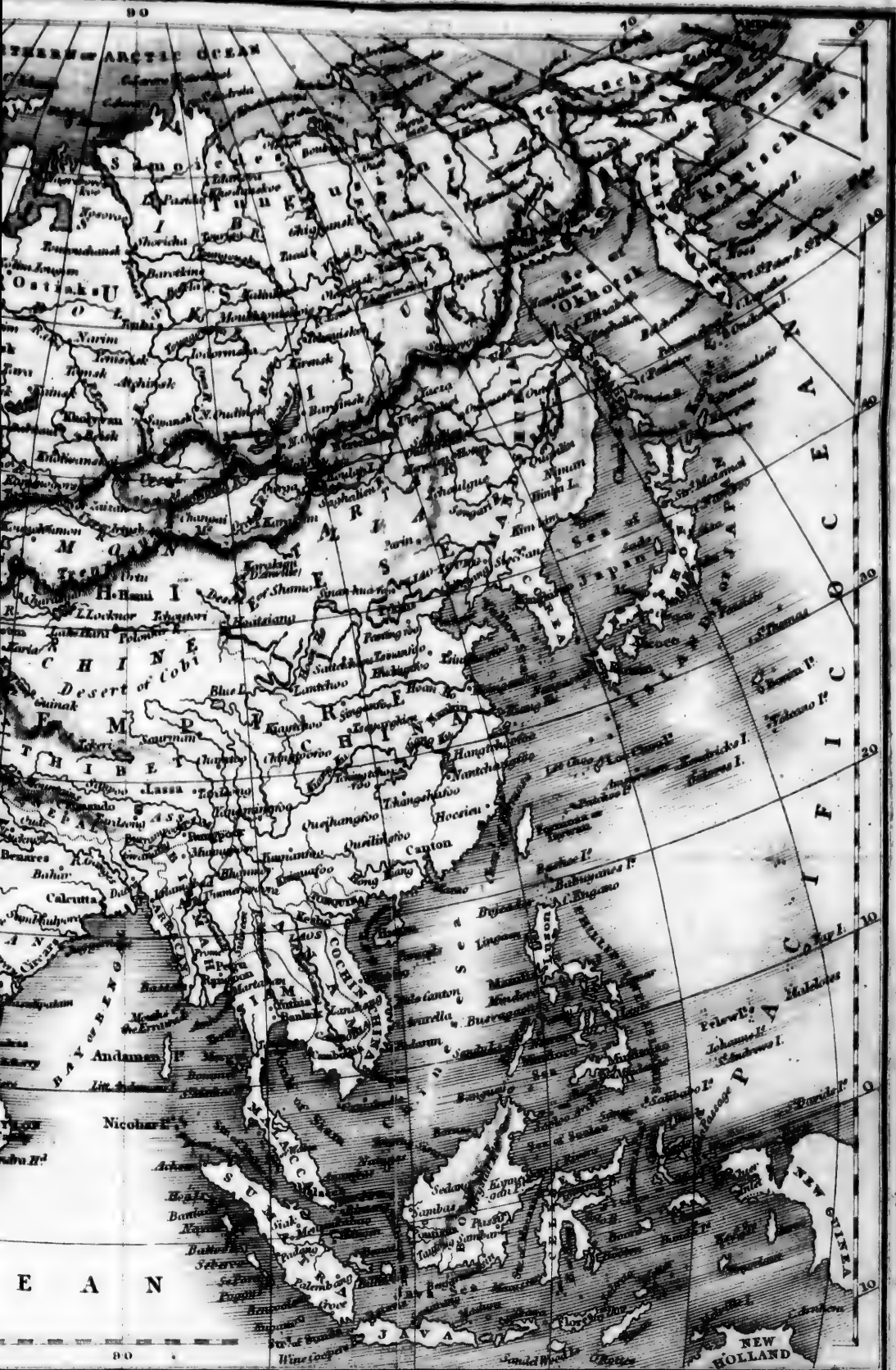
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Engraved by J. Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.

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frequent wars and other causes ; but the following is a summary of the most considerable nations : —

Russian Tartary, Siberia, &c.	Astrachan and Tobolsk.
Circassia and Georgia (<i>annexed to Russia</i>).....	Tefflia.
Independent Tartary	Bochara, Samarcand.
Chinese Tartary	Cashgar.
Thibet	Lassa.
Asa Minor	Smyrna, Bursa.
Armenia	Erzerum.
Diarbekir and Kurdistan..	Diarbekir, Mosul, Betlis.
Irak-Arabi	Bassora, Bagdad.
Syria	Aleppo, Damascus.
Palastine, or the Holy Land	Jerusalem.
Arabia	Mecca, Sana, Muscat.
Persia	Teheran, Ispahan.
Cabul	Cabul, Candahar.
Hindustan (native powers) ...	Hydrabad. Gwallior, Lahore.
British	Calcutta, Benares, Surat, Madras, Bombay, Poonah.
Birman Empire... ..	Ava, Pegu, Rangoon.
Siam.....	Bankok, Yuthia.
Cochin-China and Tonquin....	Hue-foo, Kesho, and Saigon.
China	Pekin, Nankin, and Canton.
Japanese Empire	Jeddo and Meaco.
Eastern Archipelago.....	Batavia, Manilla.

167. The principal islands in the Asiatic seas, besides those of Japan and the Archipelago, are Behring's, the Kuriles, Saghalien, the isles of Jesso, of Formosa, Hainan, Andaman, Nicobar, Ceylon, the Maldives, and the Laccadives.

168. The oceans and seas adjoining Asia are, the Northern, Pacific, and Indian Oceans ; the Black, Red, Arabian, Chinese, and Yellow Seas ; the Seas of Kamtschatka, Okhotsk, and Corea ; the gulfs of Persia, Siam, and Tonquin ; the Bay of Bengal, the Levant, and the Archipelago.

Obs. The Caspian Sea, bounded on the south by Persia, is properly an immense lake, having no connection with any other portion of water. So is the Aral, to the east of it.

169. The principal straits of Asia are, Behring's, separating it from America; the Straits of Malacca of Sunda, between Java and Sumatra; of Ormus, at the mouth of the Persian Gulf; and of Babel-mandeb, which form the entrance to the Red Sea from the Indian Ocean.

170. The chief rivers of Asia are, the Kiang Ku and Hoang Ho, in China; the Lena, Yenisei, and Obi, in Siberia; the Amoor and Oxus, in Tartary; the Burrampooter, the Ganges, and the Indus, in India; and the Tigris and Euphrates in Turkey.

171. The principal Asiatic mountains are, the Himalaya, north of Bengal, 28,000 feet high, and the loftiest in the world; the Uralian, the Altaian, the Sayansk, the Alak, the Taurus, the Ghauts of Hindostan, the Caucasian, and Ararat, near the Caspian Sea.

ASIATIC TURKEY.

172. Asiatic Turkey consists of a range of beautiful and fertile countries, once rich and flourishing, and the theatre of the greatest events in ancient history. At present, however, Turkish oppression and anarchy have reduced them to a state of poverty and insignificance.

173. The principal divisions of Asiatic Turkey are, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Armenia, and Irak-Arabi. These are subdivided into pashálics, governed by pashas appointed by the Grand Signior, but who often assume independent power. Syria, Palestine, and a part of Asia Minor have recently fallen under the power of the Pashá of Egypt, and are likely to be much improved by his active administration.

174. The mountains and rivers of Asiatic Turkey are much celebrated in history. The principal

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mountains are, Taurus and Olympus, in Asia Minor; Ararat, in Armenia; Lebanon, in Syria; Hermon and Tabor, in Palestine. The chief rivers are, the Euphrates, the Tigris, the Orontes, and the Jordan. The principal lakes are, Asphaltites, or the Dead Sea, and Tiberias, anciently the sea of Galilee; both in Palestine.

175. ASIA MINOR is a mountainous territory, with high table-lands in the interior, and rich plains on the sea-coast. Smyrna, the capital, is the chief seat of the Levant trade, and from it are exported fine carpets, silk, goats' hair, rhubarb, oil, and fruits. The other great cities, in which were the seven churches of Asia: Pergamus, Thyatira, Sardis, Ephesus and Laodicea, now Latakia, are mostly distinguished by splendid ruins. Bursa, Konieh, Tocat, and Sivas are now the chief inland cities.

176. Syria, a mountainous but very fruitful country, has suffered much from anarchy, but is now possessed by the Pasha of Egypt. A number of independent tribes inhabit the heights of Lebanon. Antioch, the ancient capital of the East, is much decayed; but Damascus and Aleppo are still great and flourishing cities. There are magnificent ruins of the Temple of the Sun at Balbec, and of the ancient city of Palmyra, on the borders of the desert.

177. PALESTINE, the ancient Judea, is distinguished as the theatre of the miracles and great events of Scripture history. Though mountainous, and in many parts rugged, it has many fertile districts, which were anciently well cultivated, but are now nearly deserted.

Obs. Jerusalem is still a considerable city, and contains two splendid edifices, the mosque of Omar, and the church of the Holy Sepulchre. Acre, Jaffa (the ancient Joppa), and Napolose, near the ancient Samaria, are still places of consequence. Bethlehem, Nazareth, Jericho, are villages visited on account of their connection with events in the life of our Saviour.

178. **ARMENIA**, including Diarbekir and Kurdistan, is a high mountain territory, on the upper course of the Euphrates and Tigris, great part of which is held by independent and plundering tribes, or is disputed by Persia, on which it borders. The chief cities are Trebisonde, Erzeroum, and Mosul, near which last are the remains of the ancient Nineveh.

179. **Irak-Arabi**, the plain between the Euphrates and Tigris, was celebrated as the seat of the empire of Babylon, and afterwards of the caliphate of Bagdad; but since it was subjected to Turkish dominion, it has lost its greatness. Bagdad is still a considerable city, at some distance from which are vast piles of bricks and rubbish, the remains of the ancient Babylon. The foreign trade is carried on at Basora, at the head of the Persian Gulf.

180. The chief islands are Cyprus, Rhodes, Scio, Samos, Cos or Stanco, and Mitylene. These islands, mostly inhabited by Greeks, are very fruitful, but have suffered much from Turkish oppression.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

181. **Russia in Asia** consists of two entirely distinct parts, Siberia, and the countries on the Caspian. Siberia is divided into two great governments, that of Tobolsk in the west, and Irkutsk in the east. It was conquered by Russia about a century and a half ago, and in a great measure peopled by criminals sent thither into exile.

Obs. This vast extent of land, containing three millions and a half of square miles, is not supposed to contain above two millions of barbarous inhabitants, chiefly Tartars, and others called Tchuvashes, Votiaks, Ostiaks, Voguls, Tungusians, and Kamtschatdales.

182. The principal cities in Siberia are Tobolsk and Irkutsk. The north produces only valuable

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furs and skins ; but in the south are some corn lands and very rich pasturages. The Obi is the chief river ; the Irtysh, the Lena, and the Yenisei, are also very considerable.

183. The Kurile Islands are a considerable group belonging to Asiatic Russia, extending to the south from Kamtschatka. The sea north of Siberia is filled with ice, and is commonly unnavigable.

184. The countries on the Caspian, and extending to the Black sea, are chiefly Astrachan, Georgia, and Circassia. The last two are traversed by the great mountain range of Caucasus, the highest pinnacle of which, Elboura, is 8,000 feet high. In its heights are many rude independent tribes. The Circassians are celebrated for the bravery of the men and the beauty of the females. Numerous slaves of both sexes are imported from these countries into Persia and Turkey.

185. The chief cities are Astrachan and Derbend on the Caspian ; and Tefflis, the capital of Georgia. Most of this territory has been conquered from Persia.

THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

186. China is celebrated for the great antiquity of its government ; for its crowded population, its fine manufactures, and some peculiar productions ; for the extent of its canal navigation ; and for its jealous and exclusive commercial policy.

All travellers in China have expressed their astonishment at the vast population. The precise amount, however, is very variously stated. Recent estimates by Morrison and Klaproth, founded on official publications, made it about 150 millions ; while a still later one in the Anglo-Chinese calendar purporting also to be official, raises it to 360 millions. The truth probably lies between these extremes, and China may contain from 200 to 300 millions of inhabitants. The population of

its Tartar dominions is still more uncertain, but may be estimated at from 8 to 10 millions.

187. This empire consists of three great divisions; viz., 1. CHINA PROPER. 2. CHINESE TARTARY; and, 3. THIBET.—The peninsula of COREA is tributary to China.

Obs. From east to west the Chinese dominions extend 4900 British miles, and from north to south 2000 miles. It possesses every variety of climate, from that of the north of England to that of the West Indies.

188. CHINA PROPER is bounded by the Chinese Sea on the south, the Pacific Ocean on the east, Thibet and Tartary on the west and north. The chief cities are, Peking, Nankin, and Canton: but it contains 40 or 50 of great extent, and vast population; and many hundreds of secondary magnitude, equal to our largest towns.

Obs. 1. Near Peking is the imperial palace, consisting of many extensive buildings, with ornamental gardens, so beautiful as to appear the work of enchantment. Peking occupies a large space of ground, but the streets are wide, and the houses seldom exceed one story. The length of what is called the Tartar city is about four miles, and the suburbs are considerable. The houses, indeed, are neither large nor numerous; but by their neatness, with that of the shops, delight the eye of the visiter. The walls of this capital are of considerable strength and thickness, and have sixteen gates of elegant architecture. The population by the best estimate is two millions. Nankin is a still greater city, its walls being seventeen miles round. Canton is the only port in which Europeans are allowed to establish factories; and from hence is brought tea, to the annual amount of about twenty-five millions of pounds by the English, ten millions by the other nations of Europe, and seven millions by the Americans.

The great canal, above 500 miles long, of greater width than any in Europe, is said to have had 30,000 men employed forty-three years in completing it. Every province also has its canal, with branches to each town and large village. The great wall is the most prodigious work of art in the world, and was built two thousand years ago, to protect China from the invasions of the Tartars. It is carried over mountains 5000

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feet high, across valleys, and on arches over rivers. In many important passes it is doubled and trebled. At every hundred yards is a tower or bastion. It is in general twenty-five feet high, and fifteen thick.

189. China produces abundance of rice, tea, and fruit; and is famous for its ingenious manufactures of silks, porcelain, earthenware, paper, &c.

Obs. Besides the export of teas, porcelain, silks, and other articles from Canton, the Chinese send numerous large junks to Japan and the oriental islands. They also carry on a vast inland trade between their provinces by canals; and they cultivate every acre of ground with singular profit and neatness. The *tea tree* is the singular and most valuable plant in China: it is an evergreen shrub, and grows to the size, and much in the form, of our gooseberry bush; the leaves are gathered at different seasons, and thus form varieties for our teas; the finer sorts require extraordinary care in drying and preparing for sale, and some are dyed, to give them a stronger colour.

190. The chief rivers of China are the Hoan-ho, and the Kian-ku or Yang-tse-kiang, each about 2000 miles long, and among the largest in the world. A vast number of Chinese live in covered boats, on these rivers, and on the innumerable canals, as on land.

191. CHINESE TARTARY extends both to the north and west of China, and is bounded by Siberia on the north, Independent Tartary on the west, and Thibet on the south.

192. It is inhabited, chiefly, by the Mandshur, and Mongols; of whom the former conquered China in 1644, and still govern the empire. A great part of it is covered by the sandy desert of Shamo or Cobi; but Little Bucharia, immediately west of China, is traversed by chains of mountains, inclosing many fertile regions, of which the chief are Cashgar, Khoten, and Hami, with capitals of the same names. Yarkund is the great seat of inland trade.

Obs. The Mongols are a wandering, pastoral, warlike race, with broad faces and high cheek-bones. From their country came the ancient Huns; and, under the standard of Zingis Khan, their ancestors conquered the greater part of Asia and the east of Europe. The Mongols are rather allies than subjects of China.

193. THIBET is an extensive table-land to the north of Hindostan, lying beyond the Himalaya chain and between it and the Holkoun chain, in a bleak and rugged elevation. Its chief town is Lassa, where resides the grand Lama or spiritual sovereign or these regions in a splendid palace 367 feet high, and containing 10,000 apartments.

Obs. This theological person is said to have the soul of his predecessor in a new body, and the influence of this superstition prevails through vast countries, and extends to China. There are even subordinate Lamas; but since 1791 when the Chinese took possession of Thibet, they have exercised all civil authority. One Lama, called the Tashoo, resides near the Bengal frontier with a population of nearly 4000 priests.

194. The Chinese islands are very numerous, and scattered along the southern and eastern coast. The largest are Taywan or Formosa, and Hainan.

195. The islands of Loo-choo, a considerable group, subject to China, are noted for the courteous and amiable character of the people.

196. By very ancient policy, all foreigners are excluded from China; and a very restricted intercourse is permitted only at Canton, a port in the South, and at Maimatchin, a fortress on the Siberian frontier. They consider all other nations as barbarians, and themselves the first inventors and artists, having, in fact, known block-printing, the compass, gunpowder, &c. in remote ages.

Obs. Chinese authentic history extends to about 2000 B. C., and the same government has subsisted, with a few changes of dynasty. The state religion is pure deism; and the sovereign

is regarded as God's representative, and the father of the nation: but other religions and many gross superstitions prevail. Knowledge is the sole title to office and distinction, and all aspirants undergo rigid examinations. The royal revenue is one tenth of the produce of the land, received in kind.

Altogether, China is the most original and remarkable nation on the globe.

JAPAN.

197. The JAPAN islands form an extensive, rich, populous and remarkable empire. The largest is Nippon; and the chief towns are, Jeddo; Meaco, the spiritual capital; and Nangasaki.

198. This empire trades only with the Chinese, and prohibits all other foreign intercourse under pain of death. The Dutch are only allowed to send an annual ship to Nangasaki.

199. The religion of the Japanese is idolatrous. The government is a monarchy, restrained by the priesthood.

Obs. The Japanese language is so peculiar, that it is rarely understood by the people of other nations. The sciences are deservedly esteemed among the Japanese, who have schools for rhetoric, arithmetic, poetry, history, astronomy, &c. attended by no fewer than from 3000 to 4000 scholars each.

200. JEDDO, the capital, is reported to be about twenty miles in circumference, and to be as populous as Pekin. The population of the whole empire has been stated at thirty millions, but may be estimated, with greater probability, at twenty millions. The arts and sciences are much cultivated. Their rich lacquered cabinets prove the superior ingenuity of the people. In other respects their manufactures are inferior to those of China.

201. The climate is fine, the face of the country beautiful, and agriculture is held in high estimation.

In all respects Japan is a great and interesting empire; but, holding no intercourse, it is little known to foreign nations: because the government permits no intercourse except with the Chinese, and a very restricted one with the Dutch.

Obs. Other islands of Asia are, *Jesso*, to which Europeans trade for furs, and which is partly subject to Japan; *Macao*, lying in the bay of Canton, belonging to the Portuguese; and the island of *Saghalien*, or *Tchoka*, belonging to Chinese Tartary.

INDIA BEYOND THE GANGES.

202. Under this general name is comprehended an immense country on the east of the Bay of Bengal, which may be divided into the British territories, the Birman empire, Siam, and the empire of Anam or Cochin-China.

1. THE BRITISH TERRITORIES were obtained by treaty in 1826, after the successful war against the Birmans. They consist of Assam, Arracan, Mergui, and Tenasserim, which, with Malacca, obtained from the Dutch in 1824, in exchange for some districts in the islands, comprehend nearly the whole eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal. They are in many parts fertile, but rudely cultivated.

Obs. On a small island at the southern extremity, Britain has founded the town of Singapore, which has become remarkably flourishing, and a great part of the trade of the surrounding countries centres in it. She has also founded Amherst Town, in Tenasserim; and has a settlement at Prince of Wales Island, near Malacca.

2. THE BIRMAN EMPIRE consists of the kingdoms of Ava and Pegu, and was very powerful, till humbled in the late contest with Britain. It is traversed from north to south by the great river Irawaddy; and the territory is productive, particularly in teak timber, a valuable species, more durable than the

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European oak. The Birmans, unlike the Hindoos, are brave, lively, and inquisitive.

Obs. Their religion and literature are entirely different, belonging to the system of Boodh, whose votaries were long ago expelled from Hindostan. The chief military force consists in war-boats well armed, which fight in the channel of the river. Ummerapoora was the capital till lately, when the seat of government was transferred to Ava. At Pegu and other cities are most splendid pagodas, having their roofs adorned with gold.

3. SIAM consists of a fertile valley between two ranges of mountains, and watered by the noble river Meinam. It is well fitted for sugar, rice, and other tropical products, but the cultivation and trade are chiefly in the hands of the Chinese. Bangkok, the capital, at the mouth of the Meinam, consists in a great measure of houses floating in the water. The elephants of Siam are famed for their size and beauty.

4. The eastern countries of CAMBODIA, TSIOMPA, and TONQUIN, have all, within the last thirty years, been subjected by COCHIN-CHINA or Anam. The king of that country, having been driven for some years into exile, obtained the assistance of some French officers, through whom he formed a navy and army on the European plan, and thus achieved all those conquests. The chief river is the Maykaung, which flows through Cambodia. The forests are very extensive, and contain many trees yielding rich gums, particularly that called gamboge.

203. Tonquin is the most fertile and populous of these countries; and its capital, Kesho, the largest of the cities; but both are little known. The residence of the sovereign is at Hue-foo, in Cochin-China; but Saigong, in Tsiompa, is the chief seat of foreign trade.

Laos is a mountainous country in the interior,

partly subject to Anam, partly ruled by independent chiefs.

204. Opposite to the coast of Malacca are the islands of Andaman and Nicobar, inhabited by an almost savage race of people. A British settlement was formed on the great Andaman, of convicts from Bengal; but it has been given up, on account of the unhealthiness of the climate.

HINDOSTAN.

205. This region has been celebrated from the earliest ages as the most beautiful and fertile in Asia, and perhaps in the world. It produces, in the greatest abundance, rice, sugar, cotton, opium, indigo, and pepper. It has mines of the finest diamonds, and yields also rubies and other precious stones. The population amounts to nearly 140 millions, of whom nine tenths are either subjects, allies, or tributaries of Great Britain.

206. India is formed by nature into three great divisions:—

1. The mountain territory along the whole northern frontier, consisting of the heights and slopes of the Himalaya, now ascertained to contain the loftiest summits on the globe, some of them being above five miles in height, and covered with perpetual snow. The valleys between their successive ridges are narrow, but many of them fertile and beautiful.

2. The great central plain of Hindostan Proper, watered by the Ganges and the Indus, two of the largest rivers in Asia, with their tributaries. It is the finest part of India, and one of the most fruitful and populous regions in the world.

3. The southern peninsula, stretching in a triangular form into the Indian Ocean, terminating in a point at Cape Comorin. High ranges of hills, called the Ghauts, run parallel to the coast; the eastern Ghauts to that of Coromandel, and the western to that of Malabar. The interior consists of the very elevated table-lands of the Deccan and Mysore. This region is fertile, though not equally so with the Gangetic pro-

vinces; yet its hills produce the pepper, and contain the principal diamond mines.

207. Hindostan was for several centuries the seat of the Mogul empire, established by conquest from Tartary and Afghanistan, and considered the most powerful and splendid in the East. Within the last century its power was extinguished by the rise of the independent Mahratta chiefs, and the rebellion of its own nabobs or governors; but these new princes, having involved themselves in contests with Britain, have yielded to the superiority of her arms and councils, and have mostly been reduced to a state either of subjection or vassalage. The Great Mogul still resides at Delhi, under British protection.

Obs. About seven eighths of the great population of India consists of native Hindoos; a peculiar race, of black complexion, but small and elegant forms and features, and of mild and polished manners. They have many learned books written in the Sanscrit, an ancient and now dead language. They are extremely superstitious, worshipping a triple deity, Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, with various subordinate powers, and even rivers and animals. They go in vast crowds on pilgrimages, often of more than a thousand miles, to their favourite shrines, as those of Hurdwar, Benares, and Juggernaut. They are also impelled by fanaticism to strange and barbarous deeds, throwing themselves under the wheels of their sacred chariots, or drowning themselves or their children in the Ganges; widows, also, have been accustomed to burn themselves on the funeral pile of their husbands: but these enormities are now studiously prevented by the British government. The Hindoos have also been formed by superstition into classes, or castes, the higher among whom will not eat or speak with those of inferior condition. These castes are, in the order of their dignity, the Brahmins, or priests; the Cshatryas, or soldiers; the Vaisyas, or tradesmen; and the Soodras, or labourers. The Hindoos have peaceably obeyed the successive nations by whom they have been conquered, provided they were allowed to retain their own religion and institutions. The remaining eighth part of the population consists of the conquering races of Tartars and Afghans, who brought with them the profession

of the Mahometan religion. The number of Europeans is very small, though they are now nearly masters of the country.

208. Hindostan, as now governed, may be divided into the territories immediately ruled by Britain, those held by her vassals and tributaries, and the few which still remain independent.

209. India, under British government, is divided into three presidencies: Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

210. The presidency of *Calcutta* includes the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, Allahabad, Agra, and Delhi. It thus comprises all the territory watered by the Ganges and the Jumna, and the mountain districts in which their sources are situated. It comprehends the most fruitful of the plains of India, and is also the seat of its finest manufactures. Calcutta is now the largest city, ranking as the capital of India.

Obs. The government house and the mansions of wealthy individuals are exceedingly splendid; but the native quarter, or black town, as usual in India, consists of miserable hovels, arranged in narrow, confined, and crooked streets. The city contains, however, a number of intelligent and opulent natives. In this presidency are also Agra and Delhi, the successive capitals of the Mogul emperors, and still adorned with their splendid palaces and tombs; Benares, the chief seat of Hindoo religion and learning; and Dacca, where the finest muslins in the world are manufactured.

211. The presidency of *Madras* comprises the greater part of the coast of Coromandel, including the Carnatic, the Circars, and various other detached districts. Madras is a large city, though not equal to Calcutta. Arcot is the capital of the Carnatic; Tanjore is a flourishing city, with a splendid pagoda; and Masulipatam is the chief seat of the manufactures of calicoes and ginghams.

212. *Bombay* is the smallest of the presidencies, consisting of various detached districts in the west

of India. The city of that name, situated on an island, is the seat of a great trade, carried on both by British and Parsee merchants. In this presidency are also Surat, the most flourishing and commercial city of western India; Cambay, the metropolis of the fine province of Guzerat; and Poonah, lately the capital of the Mahratta confederacy.

Obs. The population of the three presidencies is estimated at ninety millions.

213. The powers held in vassalage by Britain are chiefly the following:—

214. The Nizam, or Soubah of the *Deccan*, who governs the greater part of that southern table-land so called. Hyderabad, his capital, is a very large city, at which a British force is constantly stationed.

215. The Rajah of *Mysore*. This country is a high and fertile table-land, containing the strong cities of Seringapatam and Bangalore. Its former rulers, Hyder and Tippoo, were the most inveterate enemies of Britain; but after a bloody struggle the latter was vanquished, and his posterity dethroned.

216. Of the *Mahratta* princes, the Rajah of *Sattara*, descended from the original founder of the confederacy, had been dethroned and imprisoned by his generals; but Britain, after overcoming them, drew him from confinement, and assigned to him a considerable territory. The Rajah of Berar resides at Nagpoor, and is a determined enemy of Britain, but reduced to complete subjection. The same may be said of the once powerful and turbulent house of Holkar, who are still allowed to hold their court at Indore, and to govern a part of the elevated province of Malwa.

217. The king of *Oude*, who once ranked as vizier to the Mogul, still governs that fine province lying to the south of the Ganges, and has a splendid

palace at Lucknow. The Guickwar in Guzerat, and the Rajah of Travancore, in the most southern part of the peninsula, are also dependent upon Britain.

218. The *Rajpoot* chiefs, who rule over Ajmere, an extensive hilly province to the west of Agra, are rather protected by Britain than subject to her. They are a peculiar race, unlike the other Hindoos; brave, honourable, proud of their descent, and full of respect for the female sex. The state of society much resembles that of Europe during the feudal ages. Ajmere, Chittore, Oodipore, contain splendid palaces, and remains of ancient temples.

219. The powers still independent of Britain are the following :—

220. *Scindia*, the most potent of the Mahratta chiefs, has a long range of territory, extending south-west from Agra, with about four millions of inhabitants. His capital is the strong fortress of Gwalior. Though very hostile to Britain, he is so completely inclosed by her territories, that he cannot attempt any thing against her.

221. *Nepal* comprises most of the territory on the southern side of the Himalaya mountains, sloping down to the great plain which forms the presidency of Bengal. The country is generally rugged and barren, yet contains extensive woods, and some very fertile valleys. The people are rude and warlike, and the king maintained lately a very obstinate contest with the British power, but was completely vanquished, and obliged to cede a great part of his territories. Catmandoo is the capital.

222. The *Seikhs* are a confederacy, once religious and now political, who, under their chief, Runjeet Sing, are at present masters of the fine western provinces of Lahore and Moulton, on the Indus. They have also obtained possession of the beautiful moun-

tain valley of Cashmere, famous for the fine shawls manufactured there, and of part of the kingdom of Cabul. Runjeet Sing has disciplined eighty regiments in the European manner, and is the most powerful of all the native chiefs. He resides at Lahore.

223. *Sinde* is a flat but fertile territory, at the mouth of the Indus, and intersected by the branches of that river. It is ruled by some turbulent chiefs, formerly tributary to Cabul, but who have now shaken off the yoke. Tatta and Hydrabad are the chief towns.

224. British India is ruled by the East India Company, who draw from it a revenue of about 22,000,000*l.* sterling, and maintain an army of 230,000 men, chiefly natives, called *spahis*, but more commonly *sepoys*, commanded by European officers. The Company had formerly a commercial monopoly, but the trade has been opened to all British subjects.

225. The Laccadive and Maldivé islands, west of Hindostan and Ceylon, are unimportant, but very numerous: the Maldives are said to be more than thirteen hundred in number.

Obs. Ceylon, one of the largest and finest islands in the world, has lately devolved to the English, who have some valuable settlements on its coast, at Trincomalee, Columbo, &c. Its capital, Candy, was taken by the English in 1815. The island is rich, and particularly famous for its cinnamon and pearls.

PERSIA.

226. PERSIA is divided into eastern and western. Western Persia is a distinct empire, and contains the provinces of Azerbijan, Mazanderan, Irak-ajemi, Khuzistan, Fars, Kerman, and Khorassan. The prin-

cipal towns and cities are, Teheran the capital, Ispahan, and Shiraz.

Obs. The present king of Western Persia resides in great splendour at Teheran, and the government of the provinces is ably administered by his four sons.

227. Eastern Persia includes Afghanistan, or the country of the Afghans, with the provinces of Segestan and Herat, which, united, form the kingdom of Cabul. The country is very mountainous, being traversed by the Indian Caucasus, a continuation of the Himalaya, and not much less lofty. The Afghans are a brave people, with some free institutions, and have repeatedly conquered both Persia and India; but the kingdom is at present much weakened by division among its chiefs. It is now divided among princes residing at the cities of Cabul, Candahar, Peshawer, and Herat.

228. Beloochistan, or the country of the Belooches, includes the southern provinces of Mekran, Kohistan, Sarawan, &c. Its capital is Kelat, situate in the latter, on the north-east.

229. Western Persia is a hilly country, with extensive table-lands, but some very fertile plains. Its intercourse with foreign nations is carried on from the Persian Gulf, an arm of the sea, in which are the islands of Ormus and Gombroon, once noted for their trade. The chief commercial intercourse is carried on, by caravans, with Turkey on the one hand, and India on the other.

230. From Persia are brought silks, carpets, leather, pearls, and gold and silver lace.

Obs. 1. The fruits, vegetables, and flowers of Persia are delicious. Pearls are found in the Gulf of Bassora. The sheep of this country are deservedly esteemed for their flavour, and for their fleece; they are remarkable for the size and fatness of their tails, some of which weigh 30 lbs.

2. The Persians are celebrated for their vivacity, their gay dresses adorned with jewels, their humanity and hospitality.

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They are distinguished for learning, and excel particularly in poetry. The Persian is the classic language of the East, and the language of intercourse at court, as French is in Europe. The Persians are a handsome people, and the females are at great pains to heighten their beauty by art.

3. This country, whose power and splendour in ancient times is so amply recorded by sacred and profane writers, and was revived under Abbas the Great, has, by long continued internal dissension and by inroads of barbarous neighbours, been reduced to the rank of a second-rate kingdom. Latterly it has been encroached on by the Russians, and forced to yield some of its finest provinces.

INDEPENDENT TARTARY.

231. This extensive region is celebrated as forming the greater part of the ancient Scythia. It was afterwards distinguished as the basis of the wide empire of Timur. It consists of an immense plain, many parts of which are barren, but in others numerous horses and cattle are reared, and their conquering armies consist chiefly of cavalry. The Tartars, though rude, are extremely hospitable.

232. The chief rivers of Tartary are the Jihon or Oxus, and the Sirr or Sihon; and the country borders on the great lakes or inland seas of the Caspian and the Aral.

233. The chief divisions of Independent Tartary are, —

1. The territory on the Oxus, or Great Bucharia, once the seat of the empire of Timur. Bochara is now the chief city, Samarcand being much decayed.

2. Ferghana, on the Sihon, contains many fruitful plains, and the large cities of Koukan, Khojend, and Turkestan.

3. Balk, the ancient Bactria, on the southern side of the mountain range of Indian Caucasus. It is

fertile, and Balk, the capital, was the seat of a great inland trade, but is lately much decayed.

4. Khiva, to the east of the Caspian, is a pastoral plain, surrounded by immense deserts. Urghenz is the capital.

5. Extensive plains, or steppes, in the north, are tenanted by the four hordes of the Kirgises, a rude pastoral race, addicted to plunder.

ARABIA.

234. Arabia is an extensive peninsula, great part of which consists of sandy deserts. On its coasts are some flourishing towns; but the people of the interior are mostly wanderers and robbers, like their forefathers described in Holy Writ. The climate is, in many parts, hot and dry, and subject to pestilential winds. In some districts the soil is fertile, and the air salubrious. In the great deserts, travellers guide themselves by the stars and the compass as mariners do at sea,

Obs. In the seventh century, the successors of Mahomet spread their conquests from Arabia over great portions of Asia and Africa. Within the last fifty years, great changes were produced in the religion of Arabia, by *Abdul Wahab*, whose numerous followers are called *Wahabees*; but they have been completely crushed by the Pashá of Egypt.

235. Arabia is generally divided into three parts, the Stony, the Desert, and the Happy; but these divisions are very imperfect, and the following are the principal recognised in the country itself:—
1. Hedjaz; 2. Yemen; 3. Ommon; 4. Nedjed.

236. Hedjaz is a territory in general rude and rocky, though it contains some well-inhabited valleys. The chief places are Mecca, the birth-place of the prophet Mahomet, and Medina, the place at which he was buried.

Obs. 1. Medina boasts of a stately mosque, supported on 400 pillars, and furnished with 300 silver lamps, which are kept continually burning. Mahomet's coffin is covered with cloth of gold, under a canopy of silver tissue.

2. Mecca, situated in a barren valley, is supported chiefly by the annual resort of many thousand pilgrims; its prosperity greatly declined during the power of the Wahabees, who long held possession of it, and deterred pilgrims from resorting thither; but, since they were driven out by the Pashá of Egypt, the route to Mecca has again been opened.

237. Between the narrow branches of the northern extremity of the Red Sea are Mount Sinai and Mount Horeb, on which are several cells or chapels possessed by monks. Here also is the wilderness where the children of Israel, on quitting Egypt, wandered forty years before their entrance into Canaan.

238. Yemen, on the south-western coast, merits the appellation of the Happy Arabia. Its hills, rising from the coast, are covered with fine coffee and other aromatic plants. Sana is the capital, but Mocha and Aden are the chief seats of commerce.

239. Ommon contains a number of sea-ports; among others, the great maritime and commercial state of Muscat. Ras el Khyma, a great strong-hold of pirates, has lately been demolished by the British.

240. Nedjed forms the most interior part of Arabia, where the genuine Arab character most distinctly appears. Rude tracts are here intermixed with green pastoral valleys. Nedjed was the chief seat of the power of the Wahabees, and suffered severely in their downfall. Deraie, its capital, was then laid in ruins.

241. Arabian horses are much esteemed. Camels and dromedaries are the common beasts of burden. The coffee of Arabia is superior to that of all other

countries; it and gum are the chief articles of export.

Obs. The Arabs are excellent horsemen, expert at the bow and the lance, good marksmen, and a brave people, inured to live in tents, and remove from place to place with their flocks and herds. Their dress is a blue shirt, tied about them with a sash or girdle, over which some of them throw a vest of furs. Each encampment is under a scheik, who acts as patriarch of the tribe.

THE ORIENTAL ARCHIPELAGO.

242. This archipelago consists of a range of large islands, lying to the south of India beyond the Ganges, and of China. Though immediately beneath the equator, these islands are well watered by numerous streams, descending from high mountains in the interior: hence the plains are generally very fruitful, though rudely cultivated. They produce the finest spices in the world, and abound in rice, sago, and teak timber. The natives are divided into the brown or Malay race, who are imperfectly civilised, and the Papuas, or oriental negroes, who are almost complete savages. The Dutch are nearly entire masters of this archipelago, with the exception of the Philippines, which belong to Spain.

The following are the chief islands and groups of this archipelago:—

1. *Java*, the richest and most populous, contains about six millions of people. It has noble forests of teak: sugar, rice, and pepper are raised with success. Batavia, on its northern coast, is the capital of the Dutch settlements, and the centre of their trade.

2. *Sumatra* is a larger but less productive island. Its inhabitants, however, are spirited, warlike, and enterprising. Acheen, Siak, and Menangkabao, are the chief native states. The principal Dutch settle-

ments are at Padang and Bencoolen, the last formerly British. The most noted productions of Sumatra are camphor and pepper. In its vicinity, the little island of Banca contains inexhaustible mines of tin.

3. *Borneo and Celebes.* The former is the largest island in the world, except New Holland, but very uncultivated, and the people almost in a savage state; yet it contains valuable mines of gold and diamonds, the former of which are worked by Chinese settlers. Celebes is a smaller island, but more populous, and several of its tribes display a very active commercial spirit.

4. *The Moluccas and Bundas,* celebrated under the name of the Spice Islands. These are the native country of the finest of spices, the nutmeg and clove, which have never been cultivated elsewhere with equal success. The Bandas, which produce the nutmeg, are a very small group; the chief of the Moluccas are Gilolo, Ceram, Ternate, Tidore, and Amboyna, to which last the culture of the clove has been studiously confined by the Dutch, who have exercised, in regard to these articles, a rigid monopoly, which has much limited their own trade in them.

5. *The Philippines,* of which the chief are Luzon and Mindanao, form a large and fertile group, which the Spaniards have occupied, but not very actively improved. They carry on, however, a considerable trade from Manilla, the capital, which is a large city.

AUSTRALASIA.

243. This name is given to a group of great islands, east and south of the Oriental Archipelago, and

which, together, approach to the magnitude of a continent. The following are the principal :—

1. Australia, or New Holland, which is under the dominion of Great Britain, is about three fourths of the magnitude of all Europe, but has not yet been fully explored : a great portion is marshy and barren ; but other parts, in different directions, are fertile and beautiful, and all under an auspicious climate. The sheep yield remarkably fine wool. The British population exceeds 40,000.

On the south-eastern side of Australia is the flourishing colony of Port Jackson, near Botany Bay, containing Sydney, the capital. It was at first established as a place of banishment for offenders ; but numbers of voluntary emigrants now resort to the country, and obtain grants of land. Other settlements have been formed on the eastern coast, and one very lately at Swan River, on the western coast.

2. Van Diemen's Land, separated from New South Wales by Bass's Strait or Channel. It was established on the same plan as Port Jackson, and is equally prosperous, the population exceeding 20,000. Several towns have been laid out, and its capital is Hobart Town, on the south-east, upon the river Derwent, advantageously situated for all the purposes of commerce.

3. New Zealand consist of two fine islands east of Australia, inhabited by brave but savage tribes, who are at constant war, and devour the flesh of their enemies. Several British crews have been killed and eaten by them. The country yields valuable spars, and fine flax.

4. Papua, or New Guinea ; New Britain, New Ireland, and the Solomon Isles ; New Caledonia and the New Hebrides. These large islands are inhabited by savage tribes of the Oriental Negro race, and as yet little known.

POLYNESIA.

244. This name has been applied to numerous groups of islands scattered over the wide expanse of the South Sea. Though small, they are generally fertile and beautiful, and inhabited by mild but licentious and superstitious tribes. The principal are,—

1. The *Society Islands*, of which the principal is Otaheite or Tahiti; celebrated for its progress in the arts, and the polished and engaging manners of the inhabitants. They have been lately converted by the missionaries to the Christian religion, and have been induced to relinquish many revolting and superstitious practices to which they were prone.

2. The *Friendly Islands*, of which the principal is Tongataboo, lie to the west of the Society Islands. They are inhabited by a handsome, intelligent, and courteous race of people. The country is well cultivated; but they have not yet adopted many European improvements. The Fidjee Islands, which adjoin them on the south-west, and the Navigators' Islands on the south-east, are not so well known, and are inhabited by much more rude and savage tribes, who are even suspected of feeding on human flesh.

3. The *Marquesas*, named sometimes, from their discoverer, the *Islands of Mendana*, lie north from Otaheitee. The natives are extremely handsome in their persons, though they disfigure them strangely by puncturing and tattooing. In their clothes, houses, and canoes they are inferior to the Otaheiteans, and have borrowed nothing from Europe.

4. The *Sandwich Islands* lie considerably north of the groups now described. They are very mountainous, Mount Roa being above 16,000 feet high,

and there is a large and very formidable volcano. The plains, however, are fertile. The people are finely formed, vigorous, and active; and though, in a fatal conflict with them, Captain Cook lost his life, their general conduct towards the British has been honourable and friendly.

Obs. Tamahama, their late king, did much to improve his subjects by the adoption of European arts; and his successor visited England, where he unfortunately died. The people have been converted to Christianity; they have also improved in industry, and have opened a considerable trade with the United States. Owhyhee, Woahoo, and Atooi, are the principal islands. In Woahoo is Honoruru, the chief sea-port.

5. *The Caroline Islands* form a numerous group in the western part of the Pacific. Hogole, Oualan, and Yap are considerable: the people appear somewhat civilised, and skilled in navigation; but they are little known. The chains of Mulgrave, Wallis, and Radauk, to the eastward, appear only branches of the Carolines. The same may, perhaps, be said of the Pelew Islands, famous for the hospitable reception given there to Captain Wilson's shipwrecked crew, and for the visit of their prince, Lee Boo, to England, where he died.

6. *The Ladrone or Marianne Islands*, to the north of the Carolines, are beautiful and fertile, but almost deserted, the native inhabitants having disappeared, while the Spaniards have formed only a small establishment there. Guam and Tinian are the principal islands.

Obs. The Pacific contains long chains of small coral islands of very curious formation. They consist of the well known *vegetable* substance called coral, peopled by numerous insects, which ramifies and becomes encrusted with their shells, until it reaches the surface, and forms low flat reefs or islands. The chief are Gambier's Group, Serle and Bow islands. Remarkable detached islands are, Easter Island, noted for the intelligence of the natives, and for certain colossal statues early found

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gence of the natives, and for certain colossal statues early found

on it; and Pitcairn's Island, peopled by a body of British seamen who had mutinied on board the *Bounty*. Farther east we may notice a recently discovered group, almost covered with ice and snow, named New South Shetland.

SUMMARY OF ASIA.

Nations.	Chief Cities.	Extent Sq. Miles.	Population.	Religion.	Govern- ment.
Turkey.....	Aleppo.....	600,000	12,000,000	Mahometan.	Desp.
Russia.....	Tobolsk.....	4,200,000	7,000,000	{ Gr. Church, Mah. & Pag.	Desp.
Ind. Tartary...	Bochara.....	950,000	8,000,000	Mahometan	
Chin. Tartary	Cashgar.....	2,400,000	10,000,000	Buddhism.....	Mon.
Persia.....	Teheran.....	530,000	10,000,000	Mahometan.....	Desp.
Beloochistan }	Cabul.....	294,000	14,000,000	Mah. & Brahm.	Vari.
Cabul					
Hindostan.....	Calcutta.....	1,270,000	140,000,000	Brahmin.....	Vari.
Birman }	Ava.....	194,000	5,000,000	Buddhism.....	Desp.
Empire }					
Siam.....	Bankok.....	100,000	2,000,000	Buddhism.....	Abso.
Anamese Emp.	Hue.....	250,000	8,000,000	Buddhism.....	Desp.
China.....	Pekin.....	1,300,000	200,000,000	Deism & Buddh.	Desp.
Japan.....	Jeddo.....	90,000	20,000,000	Deism & Buddh.	Desp.
Arabia.....	Mecca.....	1,000,000	8,000,000	Mahometan.....	Patriar.
East India }	Batavia.....		12,000,000	Various.....	Mon.
Islands }					
Australasia }			1,000,000	Various.....	Vari.
& Polynesia }					

AMERICA.

245. AMERICA is a great continent, called often the New World, and comprising nearly all the land in the western hemisphere. It is divided into two great portions, North and South, which are connected by the narrow Isthmus of Darien.

Obs. America extends from 74° north to 56° south. It is about 9000 miles in length, and its greatest breadth is 4000 miles. Taking its mean breadth at 2000 or 2200 miles, it covers about 15,000,000 or 17,000,000 square miles.

246. North America contains the United States, Mexico, Guatemala, British America, and vast tracts occupied by the independent Indian tribes.



Obs. The Russians have lately claimed a large territory in the north-west.

247. South America has been colonised chiefly by the Spanish and Portuguese. It contains Colombia, Peru, Chile, and La Plata (including Paraguay), Brazil, Guiana, Amazonia, and Patagonia.

Obs. The vast continent of America was unknown to the inhabitants of the Old World till October 1492, when it was discovered by Christoval Colon (latinised *Columbus*), in an attempt which he made to sail in that direction to the East Indies. The first land he descried was Guanahani, or Cat Island, one of the Bahamas. In subsequent voyages he explored the islands since called the West Indies, and visited the mainland of South America. Other voyagers discovered other regions, the most valuable of which have been colonised by Europeans, who have driven out or subdued the original inhabitants. America is so named from Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine, one of the early discoverers.

GENERAL FEATURES OF NORTH AMERICA.

248. The inland seas of North America are, the gulfs of Mexico, California, and St. Lawrence, with Hudson's Bay and Straits, Baffin's Bay, and Davis's Straits.

249. The lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, Ontario, Michigan, Winipeg, Athabasca, and the Slave Lake, are among the largest in the world, and may justly be called inland seas.

Obs. Lake Superior is more than 400 miles long, and has many large islands. The passage between the lakes Ontario and Erie is interrupted by a stupendous cataract, called the Falls of Niagara, 150 feet in height, in the form of a half moon. The noise of this fall is heard at the distance of 30 or 40 miles.

250. The rivers are also magnificent features in North America. The principal are the Missouri, the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence, the Ohio, the Hudson, the Chesapeake, the Delaware, and the Columbia.

Obs. The Missouri and the Mississippi form one river above 3000 miles long, with the Ohio and other large branches, which irrigate a plain of 2,000,000 square miles of fertile land almost unoccupied.

251. The gulf of St. Lawrence is formed, on the east, by the island of Newfoundland. On the south-east of the latter is a great sand-bank, 500 miles in length, celebrated for the cod-fishery.

252. The mountains are, the Rocky or Stony, among which the Missouri and Columbia take their rise; and the Alleghany, which contains the source of the Ohio. On the north-west coast are several volcanic mountains; but North America is, for the most part, a flat and fertile country.

THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

253. The United States of America are distinguished for the vast extent of their territory, their rapid improvement, and their free constitution. The greater part of the inhabitants sprung from English settlers, though there are many descendants of Germans, Dutch, and Swiss. Including black slaves, they amount to above 13,000,000.

254. These states are in a very flourishing and improving condition, and promise to become, on the abolition of slavery, which they now tolerate, one of the most powerful and happy communities in the world. They export vast quantities of cotton, timber, tobacco, grain, rice, pitch, potash, and skins; their ships are to be found in every part of the world.

255. The Republic of the United States is governed by a President, chosen every four years, and is divided into the Northern, Middle, and Southern States, twenty-four in number, with four smaller divisions called Territories.

256. The Northern States are, Maine, capital *Portland*; Vermont, *Montpellier*; New Hampshire, *Concord*; Massachusetts, *Boston*; Connecticut, *Hartford* and *Newhaven*; Rhode Island, *Newport* and *Providence*.

257. The Middle States are, New York, chief city *New York*; New Jersey, *Trenton*; Pennsylvania, *Philadelphia*; Delaware, *Dover*; Ohio, *Cincinnati*; Michigan, (Territory) *Detroit*; Indiana, *Indianapolis*; Illinois, *Vandalia*; and Missouri, *St. Louis*.

258. The Southern States are, Maryland, *Baltimore*; Virginia, *Richmond*; Kentucky, *Louisville*; North Carolina, *Charleston*; South Carolina, *Columbia*; Georgia, *Savannah*; Tennessee, *Nashville*; Alabama, *Mobile*; Mississippi, *Natchez*; Arkansas, (Territory) *Little Rock*; Louisiana, *New Orleans*; Florida, (Territory) *St. Augustin*; and Missouri, (Territory) *New London*.

259. New York is the largest city in the United States, and in all America, having more than 200,000 inhabitants. Its commerce is supposed to exceed that of any city in the world, except London. The other chief cities and towns are, Washington the capital, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, and New Orleans.

260. The rivers of the United States are large and numerous. The Mississippi, Missouri, Chesapeake, Delaware, Hudson, and Ohio, are the most considerable. These rivers are united by magnificent canals, the principal of which is 360 miles long, uniting the Hudson river with Lake Erie.

Obs. 1. The city of Washington, in the territory of Columbia, was established as the seat of government, after the year 1800. It stands at the junction of the rivers Potomak and the Eastern Branch, extending nearly four miles up each, and including a tract of territory not exceeded, in point of

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convenience, salubrity, and beauty, by any in America. It is not, however, a large city.

2. Towns are springing up in every part of the Union, and 103 are already enumerated containing from 5000 to 12,000 inhabitants.

THE LATE SPANISH DOMINIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

261. The isthmus that joins North and South America consists of the Republic of Mexico and Guatemala; but Mexico includes Old and New California. The chief towns are, Mexico, Puebla, Acapulco, and Vera Cruz. Mexico, the oldest city in America of which we have any account, is spacious and magnificent. The present constitution of Mexico resembles that of the United States of North America, being a federative republic.

262. Mexico consists chiefly of a high table-land, from which rise Orizaba and other lofty volcanic peaks. It is fitted to produce the grain and fruits of the temperate climates. The maritime districts, indeed, are rich in tropical products, but unhealthy. Its chief value consists in the silver mines, which, at the beginning of the present century yielded annually nearly 5,000,000*l.* sterling; but they were greatly injured during the revolution, and, notwithstanding the application of a large British capital, have not been fully restored.

263. Guatemala is a small state to the north of the Isthmus of Darien, which has separated from Mexico, and assumed the title of Central America. It contains the large lake of Nicaragua, and the territory of Honduras, from which the British procure mahogany.

Obs. This republic exports indigo, barilla, and the finest cocons. At different elevations, this and all the adjacent states afford every climate and species of production. In a few hours the traveller may pass from regions of eternal snow, through

European cultivation, to plains covered with sugar-canes and coffee-trees.

THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

264. The British colonies are very extensive, though in many parts barren and thinly inhabited. They include Labrador, Lower and Upper Canada, with half of the great lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior; also Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the isle of Cape Breton, Newfoundland, the Bermudas, and other islands.

265. Lower Canada is a level and fertile country, though in a cold climate, and is situated mostly to the north of the river St. Lawrence. The inhabitants are chiefly descendants of early French settlers, still professing the Catholic religion. The population exceeds half a million. The chief towns are Quebec and Montreal, from the last of which there is a great fur trade. Upper Canada, lying to the north of the great lakes of Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, is still more fertile, though hitherto very thinly inhabited; but numerous emigrants now proceed from this country as agricultural settlers, so that it already contains above 200,000 inhabitants, and is yearly increasing. A great quantity of lumber is sent to the West Indies, and timber and grain to England; to facilitate the transport of which several canals have been cut at great cost.

266. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, with the adjacent islands of Cape Breton and Prince Edward, lying in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are covered with noble forests, and well situated for fishery; but their climate is foggy and cold, and their lands less fertile, though still such as to invite many emigrants. Halifax, in Nova Scotia, Frederictown, and St. John's, in New Brunswick, are the chief towns.

267. Newfoundland is rocky and barren ; but it is the seat of the greatest cod-fishery in the world ; which is carried on from the shore by British subjects, and in the open sea by the French and Americans, who are allowed to dry and cure the fish on unoccupied parts of the coast. St. John's, the capital, is a great fishing station.

OF THE NATIVE TRIBES OF NORTH AMERICA.

268. Numerous small tribes, or hordes, of from 500 to 5000 each, occupy the vast extent of country from the United States to the Pacific Ocean ; also Greenland, Labrador, the regions around Hudson's Bay, and along the western coast, all in a barbarous condition, and depending on the uncertain produce of the chase. The British companies at Montreal and Hudson's Bay despatch traders in all directions to collect the valuable furs with which these regions abound.

269. The northern coast of America, only recently discovered, has been found to border on the vast expanse of the Arctic Ocean. It is inhabited by the Esquimaux, a race quite different from the Indians, and comparatively laborious, peaceable, and intelligent. They subsist by fishing, and chasing the wild and amphibious animals which abound on this coast. Russia claims the more westerly part of the territory, where, as well as on the Aleutian Islands, between America and Asia, she has some small settlements, with a view to the fur trade. At the northern extremity of America, Captain Ross discovered a large peninsula called Boothia, partly inhabited. In the ocean beyond, Captain Parry discovered a range of large islands, of which the principal have been called Melville, Bathurst, and Cockburn. They are uninhabited, the climate being

extremely severe, and in winter only a few of the most hardy animal tribes are able to subsist.

THE WEST INDIES.

270. The West Indies consist of a group of large and fertile islands which lie between the continents of North and South America.

271. The largest of these islands, Cuba (whose chief town is the Havanna), a flourishing sea-port, and Porto Rico, still belong to Spain, and have of late advanced greatly in culture and population.

272. Hayti, formerly called St. Domingo, or Hispaniola, is one of the richest and finest of these islands, and next in size to Cuba. Before the French revolution, the western part belonged to France, and the eastern to the Spaniards; but the negro slaves in the French part rebelled in 1791, and, after long and sanguinary contests, the whole island was united into one negro republic, of which the actual President is named Boyer; and its independence has been acknowledged by France.

273. Jamaica is a large island belonging to the English, and in a high state of cultivation. The sugar, rum, and coffee, annually exported from it and the other British islands, are worth more than 8,000,000*l.* sterling.

Obs. 1. The Bahamas, north from Hayti and Cuba, belong also to the English, and are numerous, but small and unproductive.

2. The Caribbees extend from north to south, east of the others: they are called also the Windward Islands, or the Antilles.

274. Of these, since the treaty of Paris, 1814 the *English Islands* are, Barbadoes, Tobago, Trinidad, Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, Barbuda, St. Chris-

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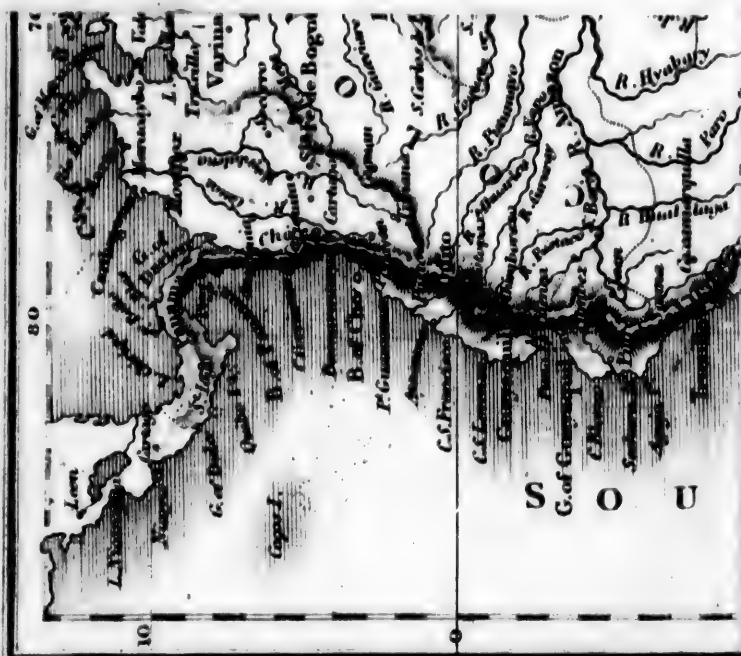
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topher, and Nevis, Anguilla, Virgingorda, and Tortola, with several smaller isles.

275. The French islands are, Martinico, Guadeloupe, Mariegalante, and part of St. Martin's. The Danish are, St. Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John's; the Dutch, St. Eustatius, Saba, and part of St. Martin's. To the latter, also, belongs the Leeward island Curaçao, off the coast of Venezuela. The island of St. Bartholomew belongs to Sweden.

276. The native Caribs having been inhumanly destroyed by the sword and musket, these islands are now inhabited by about one eighth Europeans, one sixth Creoles, and the rest negro slaves, for whose speedy emancipation, however, arrangements have now been made by the British government. They supply Europe almost entirely with sugar, rum, and coffee, and furnish also some cotton, cocoa, and spices.

SOUTH AMERICA.

277. South America composes a vast peninsula, comprising nearly half the continent. It is distinguished by the grandeur of its natural features. The great chain of the Andes, in its loftiest height, extends from north to south, near the western coast; and the chief river, the Amazon, surpasses in the length of its course any other in the known world. The Rio de la Plata and the Orinoco are also of very great magnitude. The mountains are higher than any other except the Indian chain of Himalaya. Chimborazo, 21,000 feet high, was long supposed the loftiest in the world; but the peaks of Sorata and Illimani, in Upper Peru, are now found to be still more elevated. Cotopaxi is the most tremendous volcano known, often throwing out streams of warm water, with dead fishes; and its explosions,



according to Humboldt, are heard at the distance of more than 100 miles. The plains are most extensive and generally very fruitful, and the mines are unrivalled in their abundance of the precious metals.

278. The finest parts of this region, after their first discovery, were conquered by Spain, whose jealous and despotic policy checked that improvement which might have resulted from their vast natural advantages. Within the last twenty years, however this yoke has been completely shaken off, and Spain does not now possess an inch of ground on the American continent. It has been formed into independent republican states, of which the principal are, Colombia, Peru (Lower and Upper), Chile and La Plata. Brazil, conquered by the Portuguese, has also become a separate state, with a free constitution. A portion of Guiana, and the most interior and southern parts of the continent, are still chiefly in the possession of native tribes.

279. *Colombia* is the most important of the new republics, and that which earliest shook off the Spanish yoke. The eastern part consists of a range of very lofty mountains (including Chimborazo and Cotopaxi), with the declivities and deep valleys between them; while the western is composed of immense and level plains. The region is generally fertile, fit for every tropical product, and distinguished for its excellent cocoa. Gold is abundant in the eastern district of Choco.

Obs. Colombia has been much agitated by internal dissension, and has lately been split into three distinct parts, — New Granada, Venezuela, and the Equadór; united, however, by a federal compact. It contains a number of considerable cities, among which are, Caraccas, Cumaná, and Carthagena, on the north coast; Panamá and Porto Bello on the opposite sides of the Isthmus of Darien; Santa Fé de Bogotá, Quito, and Popayan, in the interior; and Guayaquil, on the South Sea. The population is about 2,800,000, including negroes

and Indians, who have been liberally invested with all the rights of citizenship.

280. *Peru*, Upper and Lower, is celebrated as the seat of the mild and civilised empire of the Incas. Being composed of the mountainous region of the Andes, with a narrow plain between them and the Pacific, where rain never falls, its soil is not very productive. It is distinguished, however, by mines of silver and mercury, which were the richest in the world, but have greatly declined in value. The chief silver mines are at Pasco in Lower, and Potosí in Upper Peru; those of mercury, at Guancavelica. Upper Peru has been lately called Bolivia, from Bolivar, the Columbian president, who effected its liberation. Its mountain peaks of Sorata and Illimani are the loftiest in the New World. Peru may contain about two millions and a half of people. Lima, its capital, is the most splendid city in South America, and carries on a great trade by its port of Callao. Cusco is the ancient capital of the Incas.

281. *Chile*, to the south of Peru, consists of a long, narrow, but very fertile plain, between the Andes and the ocean. It contains mines of gold, and still more valuable ones of copper. Industry and cultivation are yet imperfect, but in a progressive state. Santiago is the capital; but the chief trade is from the ports of Valparaiso, Concepcion, and Valdivia.

282. *La Plata* consists of an immense plain, watered by the river of that name, and reaching nearly across the continent, from the Atlantic to the Andes. Great part of the surface consists of wide plains, called *pampas*, covered with luxuriant herbage, and on which vast herds of wild cattle have multiplied, whose hides form the chief object of trade. The territory is formed into a sort of federal republic, the constitution of which is not yet

fully settled. Buenos Ayres, the capital, is at the mouth of the La Plata, and the chief interior towns are Cordova and Mendoza.

Obs. Paraguay, on the upper part of the river, with its capital, Assumption, is despotically ruled by an individual named Dr. Francia. This district produces the *maté*, or herb of Paraguay, used as tea throughout all these countries. Monte Video, with its territory south of the La Plata, forms now a separate republic.

283. *Brazil* occupies nearly the whole eastern coast between the La Plata and the Amazons, to an indefinite distance into the interior. It is a vast and fruitful plain, diversified by mountain ranges of moderate elevation, which, in this climate, do not obstruct culture: that of sugar and cotton has of late been greatly extended; too much, indeed, by means of the importation of negro slaves. Some parts of Brazil are also very rich in diamonds, and in gold. The country was long despotically ruled by Portugal, but is now separated from that kingdom, governed by a prince of the house of Braganza, but on a very free and constitutional basis. The population is nearly five millions. Rio de Janeiro, the capital, is a large city, beautifully situated, and the seat of a great trade. Bahia, or San Salvador, and Pernambuco, are also flourishing sea-ports.

Obs. Brazil alone is a continuous country equal in size to all Europe, being 2000 miles long, and 1000 miles wide.

284. The coast of *Guiana* is divided among different European nations. The English have the flourishing colonies of Demerara and Berbice, rich in sugar and cotton; the Dutch have Surinam, also prosperous; and the French have Cayenne, famous for its pepper. The interior, watered by the Orinoco, is claimed by the Portuguese; but is chiefly in the possession of savage native tribes. The same may be said of the extensive tracts, in the centre

of the continent, called Amazonia, though claimed by the Portuguese as part of Brazil. Patagonia, in the southern extremity, is inhabited by a tall and vigorous race, who have been falsely represented as giants; but the island of Terra del Fuego, on which Cape Horn is situated, is occupied by a meagre and stunted race.

285. The islands adjacent to South America, exclusive of the West Indies, are the Malouinas, or Falkland Islands, Terra del Fuego, Juan Fernandez, the Galapagos, and the Pearl Islands, near Panamá.

SUMMARY OF AMERICA.

Countries.	Cent. Ces.	Population.	Religion.	Government.
<i>North America.</i>				
United States...	2,407,000	13,000,000	Protest.	Republic.
British Dominions, &c. }	3,000,000	1,200,000	{ Cath. and Prot. }	Monarchy.
Mexico..... }	800,000	{ 6,800,000	Catholic.	Republic.
Guatemala ... }		{ 1,500,000	Catholic.	Republic.
The Antilles		2,843,000	{ Cath. and Prot. }	European Governors.
<i>South America.</i>				
Colombia }		{ 2,800,000	Catholic.	Republic.
Peru }	2,500,000	{ 2,500,000	Catholic.	Republic.
Chile and La Plata }		{ 2,260,000	Catholic.	Republic.
Brazil.....,...	900,000	5,000,000	Catholic.	{ Limited Mon.
Guiana.....	250,000	500,000	{ Cath. and Prot. }	European Governors.

Obs. In the statements of population in the preceding summary are included the native tribes, the negro slaves, and the mixed races called mulattoes, people of colour, &c., who, according to Baron Von Humboldt, amount to above 21,500,000, of whom 8,610,000 are Indians, 6,493,000 negroes, and 6,428,000 mixed races. Of these, 7,500,000 Indians, and nearly 5,500,000 of the mixed races, belong to the former Spanish dominions in North and South America. On account of the mixture of races in the Antilles, we subjoin the following table of population from the same distinguished author : —

	Whites.	Free People of Colour, both Ne- groes and Mulattoes.	Negro Slaves, and some Mu- latto ditto.	Total Po- pulation.
British Antilles	71,350	78,350	626,800	776,500
Spanish Antilles	342,100	319,500	281,400	943,000
French Antilles	23,000	18,000	178,000	219,000
Dutch, Danish and Swedish Antilles.....	16,150	7,050	61,300	84,500
Hayti.....	30,000	790,000		820,000

AFRICA.

286. AFRICA, to the south of Europe, forms a very large peninsula, joined to Asia by the isthmus of Suez. Its northern states were anciently very celebrated; Egypt and Ethiopia were considered the cradle of civilization, and Carthage, founded by a Phœnician colony, was the greatest of the commercial states. They were even distinguished during the Saracen dynasty, but, under the bigoted and

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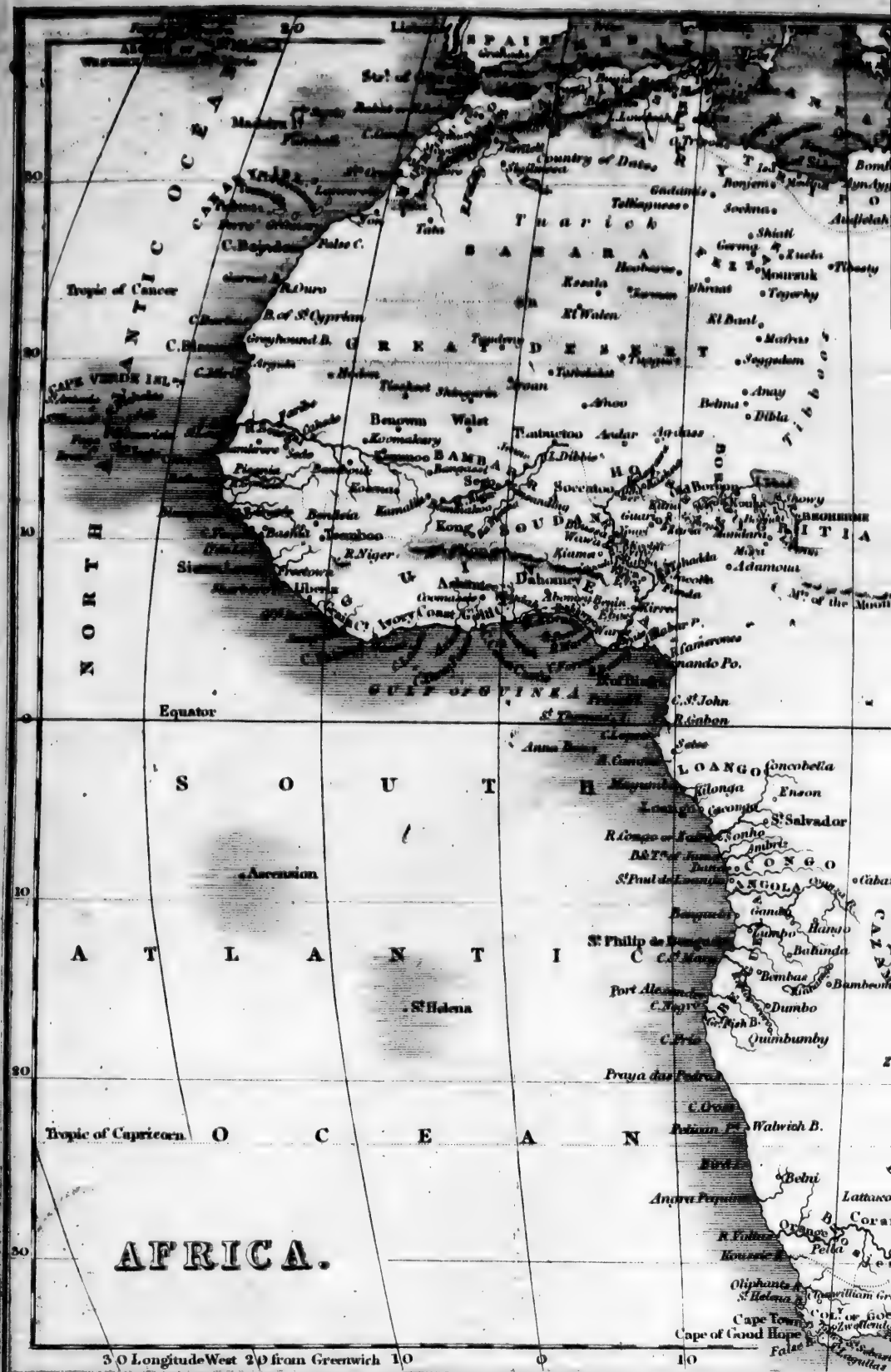
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mercials states. They were even distinguished during
the Saracen dynasty, but, under the bigoted and

despotic yoke of the Turks, have sunk into barbarism and insignificance.

287. In Africa, the principal rivers are, the Nile, the Niger, the Gambia, the Congo or Zahir, called also Zaïre, and the Senegal. The Niger, whose termination was long so mysterious, has been ascertained to fall, by numerous estuaries, into the Gulf of Benin. Lake Tchad, which bounds Bornou on the east, was first made known by Messrs. Denham and Clapperton; it is a magnificent piece of water, 200 miles long, and about 150 broad, and receives the Shary, a large river, from the south.

288. In consequence of the periodical rains, the rivers of Africa overflow their banks annually from June to September; by which means they fertilise the country, and leave behind them, in canals prepared for the purpose, a sufficient quantity of water for the rest of the year.

289. The Atlas Mountains south of Barbary have been long celebrated; and the Mountains of the Moon are a lofty range, south of Darfur and Central Africa.

290. Northern Africa is distinguished by immense deserts, extending over one third of the continent. Of these the sandy desert of Sahara is 1500 miles long, by 800 broad.

Obs. These deserts are like seas, the sands being moved by the winds like waters, and storms on them being more destructive to travellers than the sea to voyagers. They have *Oases*, or fertile spots, like islands, whose inhabitants are separated from the rest of the world; and caravans and merchants are enabled by these to traverse immense tracts. The kingdom of Fezzan is an oasis which separates the Libyan from the great Desert, and connects Tripoli with Bornou and Houssa.

291. Africa may be considered in the following order: Egypt; Nubia; Abyssinia; Central Africa; the Mahometan States in the north; the nations on

the western coast ; the colony of the Cape of Good Hope in the south ; and the eastern kingdoms opposite Madagascar.

292. EGYPT consists of a narrow valley along the Nile, bounded on each side by ridges of rocky hills. It is divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower, which last is formed into a delta, by the lower branches of the Nile, and is exceedingly fertile. If not the parent, Egypt was, in early times, the nurse of arts and letters. Its temples, pyramids, and tombs, the monuments of its ancient grandeur, are of stupendous magnitude, surpassing those of any other country. Many of the walls are entirely covered with sculptures, paintings, and hieroglyphics.

Obs. The sculptured statues are so large, that figures thirty, forty, or sixty feet high are not uncommon, and many busts weigh many tons. The paintings represent all the arts and employments. The hieroglyphics record the history and circumstances, but till lately they were unintelligible, and the study of them has thrown much new light on ancient history.

293. The pyramids near Cairo are always ranked as wonders of the world. They were tombs of certain kings or Pharaohs, built about 2500 B. C.

Obs. The largest is 593 feet high, and covers 11 acres at its base. The second is 428.

294. Egypt sunk into great degradation beneath Turkish dominion ; but it is reviving under Mohammed Ali, its present ruler. He has made extraordinary efforts to restore agriculture and manufactures, has re-opened the ancient canals, and studiously introduced the arts and civilisation of Europe. He has completely shaken off the yoke of the Porte, and has even conquered Nubia, Palestine, Syria, and great part of Arabia ; so that he is now at the head of a considerable empire.

295. Grand Cairo, the capital, is a large and splendid city. The ports are, Alexandria, Rosetta,

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and Damietta : but the principal ruins are at Thebes and Dendera, in Upper Egypt.

296. NUBIA is a long narrow range of territory extending upwards along the Nile, whose waters fertilise two or three miles on each side, beyond which are extensive deserts. Many of the rocks which rise on the banks are sculptured into spacious temples and pyramids, of which the chief are at Ibsambul and Merawe. The people are rude, lawless, and corrupted by the prevalence of the slave trade. Nubia is divided into a variety of states, of which the chief are Dongola, Merawe, Shendi, and Sennaar. The Pashá of Egypt lately conquered all these countries, but holds them by a somewhat precarious tenure. To the south-east of Nubia are Kordofan and Darfur, rude countries, inhabited by a barbarous people. South of Darfur is Donga, a mountainous territory, from which the Nile is said to take its rise.

297. *Abyssinia* is an extensive country to the south-east of Nubia. It is traversed by high mountains, between which are many fertile valleys. The Abyssinians are a barbarous people, delighting in bloodshed, feeding on raw flesh, and sometimes cutting slices from the living animal. Great part of the country has been overrun by the Galla, a still more savage race, who ride on oxen, and adorn themselves with the entrails of those animals. They are masters of Gondar, the capital, and of the finest central provinces ; but there is still a native government in the northern province of Tigré, and another in the southern districts of Shoa and Efat.

298. *Central Africa* consists of an extensive region, separated from the countries on the coast by vast forests and deserts, but comprising now the most improved and cultivated tracts of that great continent. The continued range of the mountains of the Moon, under various names and aspects, crosses it

from west to east, and gives rise to the Niger, with its tributaries, and to other great rivers which unite in forming the lake Tchad. The plains are thus well watered, and extremely fruitful, yielding in abundance grain, indigo, and cotton, which is skillfully woven into fine cloth. The inhabitants consist partly of negro nations, who are more industrious and intelligent than in other parts of Africa; partly of Moors and Felatas, whose ancestors migrated from Egypt and Barbary.

299. This region is divided among many nations, which cannot be here fully described; but the following are the principal:—

300. 1. *Bornou* is an extensive plain, immediately west of the lake Tchad, and watered by the river Yeou. It is fertile, but imperfectly cultivated, and the inhabitants are uncivilised. They are almost at constant war with the people of Beghermé, a large country to the north-east of the lake. Loggun, on the river Shary, which falls into the Tchad, is a wealthy and industrious country. Mandara is a fine plain at the foot of a vast range of mountains. These nations are negro, yet have been converted to the Mahometan religion, which they profess with bigoted zeal.

301. 2. *Houssa* is a fine and extensive region to the west of Bornou. The Fellatas, who inhabit it, are an industrious and intelligent, as well as warlike race; and the country, being well cultivated, yields in abundance wheat, fruits, vegetables, cotton, and indigo. The sultan of Soccatoo holds at present supreme sway over the states composing Houssa, which were conquered by his predecessor. They are chiefly Kashna, Kano, Zegzeg, Goober, and Zamfra. Soccatoo, and Zaria, the capital of Zegzeg, are the largest cities; but Kano is the chief seat of the caravan trade. Numerous slaves,

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brought from the mountainous country in the south, are here sold to the Barbary merchants. Adamoua and Jacoba are situated beyond the mountains, on the great river Shary, but are little known.

302. The countries on the lower Niger, recently explored by Lander, who died on the 27th of January, 1834, in consequence of a musket ball he received in his hip from some barbarous natives, being well watered, and in many places inundated by that river, are extremely fruitful; but, in approaching the sea, they become marshy and unhealthy. The Niger here rolls a magnificent stream several miles broad, and resembling an inland sea; and it receives the Tshadda, almost as large as itself, flowing from countries unknown. The people in this region are generally negro and pagan; but they have made a greater progress in the arts than the nations on the coast. Youri, with a large and strong capital of the same name, is very populous, yielding large harvests of rice. The people are brave, but the king has incurred just reproach by the attack which terminated in the death of Park, and by the extortion practised towards Lander. Boussa, Kiama, Wawa, and Niki are also considerable states. Yarriba, having Eyeo for its capital, is a very large and populous kingdom; Nyffe, on the opposite, or eastern side of the Niger, is distinguished for manufacturing industry, its cloths and mats being superior to any other made in Africa. The chief towns are Rabba and Koolfu. Zagoshi, on an island in the Niger, is possessed of numerous barks, with which it carries on an extensive trade. Funda is a great city on the Tshadda: Kirree and Eboe, on the Delta of the Niger, though surrounded by forests and swamps, are enriched by their trade with the coast.

303. The countries on the upper Niger are also

rich and industrious. Timbuctoo has been long celebrated as the seat of the caravan trade with Morocco for slaves and gold. Bambarra is a fine plain watered by the Niger; and Sego, its capital, is large and flourishing. Jenné, Sansanding, and Walet, are also great seats of inland trade. Almost all the streams which flow from the mountains in the south of this country contain gold, which is extracted by agitation of the cascalho or gravel in water.

Obs. The internal trade of Africa is carried on by caravans, or parties of some hundred dealers, who convey their merchandise on droves of camels, and stop at certain protected places, where they establish fairs and make sales and exchanges. Caravans which leave Egypt or Barbary, have to pass over extensive deserts, where many perish.

304. BARBARY extends along the Mediterranean, from the Atlantic to Egypt, and includes the Mahometan States of Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and the empire of Morocco. It forms a beautiful and fertile region, once flourishing, but long sunk under tyranny and oppression. The most atrocious piracies were carried on from the sea-ports; but these have been suppressed by Britain; and the French have now taken possession of Algiers, the chief seat of these outrages, and are endeavouring to colonise the territory.

305. On the WESTERN COAST of Africa are innumerable tribes of people, and various kingdoms, watered by the rivers Senegal and Gambia, on which are many European forts and settlements; but the climate is unfortunately extremely unhealthy and fatal to Europeans. The French settlements are on the Senegal, with a view to the gum trade.

306. Sierra Leone, which includes Freetown, is an English settlement in Guinea, formed for the civilisation of the interior of Africa.

Obs. This settlement was expected to produce the happiest effects among the natives, and in due time to afford powerful means for effecting the civilisation of Africa, and destroying the slave trade; but the extreme unhealthiness of the climate has much impeded its success. On the adjoining coast, the Americans have founded the colony of Liberia on a smaller scale, but with favourable prospects.

307. *Gulnea* is divided into the *Grain*, the *Ivory* and the *Gold* coasts; it formerly supplied Europeans with slaves. Behind the Gold coast are the extensive kingdoms of Ashantee and Dahomey, which have made some progress in the arts; but they carry on war with dreadful ferocity, and celebrate the death of their kings with thousands of human victims. Gold and ivory are the chief exports from this coast.

308. Benin, Waree, Brass, Bonny, and Calabar are situated on a succession of great estuaries, which form the mouths of the Niger. The country is a dismal swamp, covered with forests; but great quantities of palm oil and many slaves are brought down from the interior. The great river Zaire, with the countries of Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela, present the most interesting objects on the more southern coast, and are all peopled with ill-civilised negroes. They contain the Portuguese settlements of Loando and Benguela, whence numerous slaves are conveyed to Brazil.

309. Southern Africa contains the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, first founded by the Dutch, but now ceded to England. Cape Town contains 20,000 inhabitants, and has newspapers and a scientific journal. The country is chiefly occupied by Dutch settlers; for a British agricultural colony, which was attempted some time ago, did not succeed. To the north are the pastoral tribe of the Boshuanas, who practise some industry, and inhabit Lattakoo, Kurreechane, and other considerable towns. On the

eastern coast are the Caffres, a handsome, bold, and honest people; but north from them are the Zoolas, a most ferocious tribe, who have lately committed dreadful ravages in this part of Africa.

310. On the eastern coast, the Portuguese have Mozambique, Sofala, and Quillimane, at the mouth of the great river Zambese. They draw from the interior, gold, ivory, bees-wax, and slaves. Farther north is Zanguebar, which has been dreadfully ravaged by the Galla, and whose coast is chiefly in possession of the imam of Muscat. The Galla have destroyed Melinda, its former capital; the chief places now are, Mombaza, Magadoxa and Lamoo. Near the coast are the flat fertile islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, and Monfia. Farther north is the arid and desolate coast of Ajan; but Berbera, west from Cape Guardafui, is noted for the production of incense and odoriferous plants.

311. The island of Madagascar is one of the largest in the world, being 850 miles in length, and 250 in breadth. It is a very fertile country; but the inhabitants, divided into numerous tribes, are in general barbarous. Radama, one of the most powerful princes of the island, concluded a treaty for the abolition of the slave trade with the English government, and made great efforts for the improvement of the island, which have been interrupted by his premature death. Off the coast of Madagascar is the French island Bourbon, and to the eastward of that, is the Mauritius, or Isle of France, now belonging to Great Britain. Off the west coast of Africa is the rocky isle of St. Helena, an English colony and a desirable port, famous as having been the residence of the emperor Napoleon. Ascension, a little to the north of St. Helena, is a small barren isle; it has a safe and commodious harbour, and abounds with fine turtle. The English have an

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establishment on this lonely isle. The Cape Verde islands, ten in number, of which the chief are St. Jago and St. Antonio, belong to the Portuguese, and produce a valuable breed of asses.

312. The Canary, called anciently the Fortunate, Islands, are a fine group, more to the north. The chief are the Grand Canary and Teneriffe, in which is the famous Peak, two miles and a half in perpendicular height. Madeira, still farther north, is famous for its wine and its healthful climate.

SUMMARY OF AFRICA.

Nations.	Chief Cities.	Pop. in Mil.	Religion.	Government.
Egypt... ..	Cairo	2½	Mahometan ...	{ Turkish Viceroy.
Morocco ...	Morocco	6	Mahometan ...	Despotism.
Algiers.....	Algiers.....	2½	Mahometan ...	Despotism.
Tunis.....	Tunis.....	2½	Mahometan ...	Despotism.
Tripoli.....	Tripoli.....	0½	Mahometan ...	Despotism.
Abyssinia...	Gondar.....	3	Christian	Monarchy.
Bornou, &c.	Bornou	5	Mahometan ...	Despotism.
Houssa ...	Soccatoo	6	Mahometan ...	Despotism.
States on Niger }	Timbuctoo	20	Mah. & Pagan	Despotism.
Nubia	Sennaar	2	Mahometan ...	Despotism.
Darfur	Cobbe.....	0½	Mahometan ...	Despotism.
Dahomey...	Abomey.....	2	Pagan.....	Despotism.
Ashantee ...	Coomassie	4	Pagan.....	Despotism.
Western Coast }	Benin, &c.	20	Pagan.....	Despotism.
Eastern do.	Mozambique	10	Pagan & Mah.	Various.
Southern do.	Cape Town	1	Pag. & Christ.	Various.

Though we have given the above summary of Africa, it must be observed, that the estimates of the population are extremely uncertain.

GENERAL FACTS,

WORTHY OF BEING REMEMBERED.

Nearly three parts of the surface of the Globe are covered with water, or 726 water to 274 land.

The land is divided into two Continents; the Eastern, or Old Continent, and the American, or newly discovered Continent.

The water is divided into five great Oceans; the Pacific, the Indian, the Atlantic, the Northern, and the Southern.

The Torrid Zone, the most fertile part of the earth, is 47 degrees, or 3250 miles wide.

The Temperate Zones are each 43 degrees wide, or 2975 miles wide, and two thirds of the breadth, and are the best adapted to the human constitution.

The Arctic or Polar regions are as wide as the Tropics, but only one sixth of the breadth, and too cold for human habitation.

Europe is the most powerful quarter of the world, and Africa the weakest.

Russia is the largest empire of the world, but the most thinly inhabited.

China is but a fourth of the size of Russia, yet it contains four times the number of inhabitants.

Russia, France, and Austria have the greatest military land forces; amounting, in time of war, to nearly a million of embodied soldiers.

England has the greatest naval force; amounting, in time of war, to one hundred and fifty sail of the line, and one thousand ships of war of all sizes.

The most despotic and tyrannic governments are those of Morocco and Turkey.

The freest people, under civil government, are those of England, and of the United States of America.

The oldest government now existing is that of China.

In commerce, the English stand at the head of all nations, and in shipping and intercourse transcend all other nations put together.

Of colonies, England has the greatest number. Those of Spain were of the greatest extent, but almost all of them are now independent and free republics.

The most mountainous countries in the world are, Thibet and Central Asia, Peru, Chile, Columbia, and Switzerland.

The most level countries in the world are, Persia, Arabia, Poland, and Russia.

Of the 57 millions of square miles of land, more than two thirds are mountains, deserts, or marshes, and uninhabitable.

The most civilised and intelligent quarter of the world is Europe; the most barbarous is Africa.

The distinguished countries of antiquity are countries of little note in modern times; as Greece, Asia Minor, Palestine, and Egypt, lately tributary to Turkey; and Italy, as subdivided, or tributary to Austria.

The most barbarous nations known to the nations of antiquity, are the most polished among the moderns; as Albion, Gallia, Belgium, and Helvetia; now Britain, France, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

The preponderance of civilisation is in the northern hemisphere, there being no very distinguished nation in the southern hemisphere.

The great natural distinctions of mankind are into Whites, Blacks, Copper-coloured, Tawney, and Red; having flaxen and black hair, straight or woolly.

The great social distinctions are into Christian, Mahomedan, Baudhist, or Pagan; and into despotic and free governments.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

I. OF THE SEASONS AND CLIMATES.

1. THE axis of the earth, or line on which it turns, makes an angle of nearly $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, with a perpendicular to the plane of its orbit; and, throughout its annual course, keeps the same oblique direction. Wherefore, during one half of its course, the North Pole is turned towards the sun; and, during the other half of its course, the South Pole is directed towards the sun: this, in the two hemispheres, is the cause of the different seasons, at opposite times, as Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

2. Our northern *Spring* is in March, April, and May; but the *southern* Spring is in September, October, and November.

3. Our *Summer* is in June, July, August, and September; and the *southern* Summer is in December, January, and February.

4. So our *Autumn* is in September, October, and November; and the *southern* Autumn is in March, April, and May.

5. And our *Winter* is in December, January, February; while the *southern* Winter is in June, July, and August.

6. The preceding paragraphs apply to all countries north or south of the equator, and to all Europe and Asia, and North America and Africa, as *North*; and to South America and Africa, to Australia, Madagascar, and various islands, as *South*.

7. The seasons in the torrid zone are different from the temperate zones.

8. The only distinction within the tropics is from hot and dry, to hot and rainy; and most countries

of the torrid zone have six months inclining to wet, and six months inclining to dry air.

Obs. 1. During the wet season within the tropics, the rains are not continual, but pour down in floods for several days together, or for several hours in a day.

2. On the western coast of Africa, at *Sierra Leone*, the wet season is from June to October, and the dry season from September to June. About the latter end of June the rains increase to torrents, and are accompanied with fatal storms of thunder and lightning.

3. On the *Gold coast*, the rainy seasons continue from April to October; and from the end of March to the middle of September in the kingdom of Congo. The greatest quantity of rain falls about noon.

4. On the eastern coast, the seasons are the reverse of those on the western coast. Thus, in *Sofala*, *Mosambique*, and *Zanguebar*, the rainy season, or winter, is from September to February.

5. It never rains in *Egypt*, and rains are unknown in those countries; yet, in 1817, a part of *Grand Cairo* was washed away by a water spout.

6. Though the climate of *Abyssinia* is hot, it is tempered by the mountainous nature of the country, which, from April to September, causes heavy rains to fall. These, with others in countries still farther south, occasion the overflowing of the Nile.

9. In *Bengal*, the hot or dry season begins with March, and lasts till the end of May; and violent thunder and storms occasionally interrupt the intense heat. The rainy season continues from June to September; the last three months of the year are generally pleasant; but in January and February excessive fogs prevail.

Obs. Towards the end of July, all the lower parts of *Bengal* are overflowed by the *Ganges*, forming an inundation of more than one hundred miles in extent, nothing appearing but villages and trees, save here and there an elevated spot resembling an island.

10. On the coasts of *Malabar* and *Coromandel* opposite seasons are produced by the chains of the

mountains, which run from north to south along the western side of the peninsula of India, and precipitate the great masses of clouds which they intercept. On the coast of Coromandel, the rainy season begins with the north-east monsoon, or from October to April; and on the Malabar coast with the south-west monsoon, or from May to September.

Obs. In the month of September the navigation on the Malabar coast is open, and ships begin to sail from thence till May to all parts of the world: on the Coromandel shore the navigation is uninterrupted from April to October.

11. The Andes divide Peru and Chili into two different climates; for, while it is summer in the mountainous parts, it is winter in the valleys.

Obs. Winter begins on the mountains in December; in the valleys this is the first summer month; and a journey of four hours conducts the traveller from one season to another.

12. The coasts confined on the west of the Andes are, in general, dry, whilst the extensive countries on the east of that chain are deluged with torrents of rain, from the Trade Winds blowing over the Atlantic from the east.

Obs. Travellers, on the Andes, have frequently enjoyed a delightful serenity on these elevated regions, at the same time that they have heard the frightful noise of tempests discharging themselves on the low country: they have seen lightnings issue from the clouds, and have heard the thunder roll far beneath their feet.

13. Rain is seldom or never seen at Lima; but the valleys are watered with a strong dew.

Obs. This country is much subject to earthquakes: in that of 1747, when the port of Callao was submerged, and out of 4000 inhabitants, scarcely 200 escaped. In 1812, the city of Caraccas was nearly destroyed by a dreadful earthquake.

14. In Brazil, the wet season usually begins in

March or April, and ends in August, when spring, or rather summer, commences.

Obs. The nights are very cold throughout the whole year ; and those of summer more so than those in winter.

15. In Jamaica, the rainy season commences in May, and July is always very wet. In the beginning of August, the weather is uncommonly close. Hurricanes are frequent in September and October.

16. In Guatimala, it rains from the beginning of May to the beginning of November ; the other six months of the year are hot and dry.

17. The frigid zone, including Greenland, Lapland, &c. has only two seasons, winter and summer ; twilight, or perpetual sunshine, for weeks or months.

Obs. 1. The long night of winter is very severe, the sun never appearing above the horizon. The most rapid rivers are then frozen from five to six feet deep ; the largest lakes and bays are also frozen so as to bear any weight ; and rocks are burst by the intensity of the frost.

2. The brilliancy of the stars, the Aurora Borealis, and the full moon, which never sets, make some atonement for the sun's absence. The long twilight, also, which precedes the sun's rising, and lingers after its setting, considerably diminishes the time of total darkness.

3. The transition, in the frigid zone, from winter's frost to summer's heat, is amazingly rapid. The short summer is very hot, but foggy ; and the continual sunshine enables the inhabitants to lay up provisions for the dreary winter.

18. The western and middle parts of Africa are the hottest on the earth ; because the Trade Winds, in passing over the sandy deserts of this immense continent, become heated to an extreme degree before they arrive at the western coast.

Obs. On the American continent the climate is much colder than on the eastern in similar parallels of latitude ; and the eastern parts of both continents are colder than the western.

19. Canada, in North America, which is nearly

under the same parallels as France, has its winters almost as severe as those of Petersburg.

Obs. The river St. Lawrence, notwithstanding its great breadth, is sometimes frozen, the whole of the winter, sufficiently strong to bear carriages on its glassy bosom. Canada is also regularly covered with snow from October till April, but so hard as to bear travelling on it. The air too is very dry.

20. Philadelphia and New York, which are nearly in the same parallel with Madrid, have frequently very severe winters; but these are compensated by the excessive heat of the summer.

21. In the southern hemisphere the cold, in the same latitude, is much greater than in the northern.

Obs. 1. The climate of Terra del Fuego is an instance of this truth. It is as far south as Newcastle is north; yet Captain Cook, who was there at midsummer, found the cold so excessive, that a party of his men, who were botanising on the hills, narrowly escaped perishing.

2. Captain Parry approached within nine degrees of the North Pole; but Weddell could get no nearer the South Pole than within sixteen degrees. Yet two Russian frigates sailed to within eleven degrees.

22. The weather is commonly more settled on great continents than in islands. The heat of summer is greater in the former; and the cold of winter is less intense in the latter.

Obs. In islands the heat is tempered by clouds and vapour from the surrounding sea; and, from the same cause, the weather is inconstant. Hence, also, the cold of winter is mitigated; and, generally, the frost is of short duration. This is particularly the case with the British Isles.

II. OF THE WINDS.

23. The *wind* is air put in motion, either gently or violently; and this is occasioned, chiefly, by heat.

24. Every degree of heat expands air a 480th part; and then the light and heated air rises, and

the motion of cooler air to supply its place forms the current which we call wind.

Obs. 1. The sun, while vertical at any place, heats and expands the air ; and then, as the earth turns under the sun from west to east, so that the sun moves westward, so a regular east wind follows the sun, called the trade wind.

2. This regular wind is, however, varied by currents from the east and south-east, and these again are varied by land, mountains, changes of seasons, rain, snow, &c.

25. There are four principal winds, the *north*, *west*, *south*, and *east*, which receive their names from the four points of the horizon, and which are called also the *cardinal points*.

Illus. 1. The *north wind* in our hemisphere blows from the northern frigid zone, and is always the coldest.

2. The *south wind*, to Europeans, &c. is the warmest, particularly during the summer months, because it comes from the torrid zone, where the sun is vertical.

3. The *east wind* is the driest, because, in coming to us, it crosses the continent of Asia, which is but little watered by seas or rivers.

4. The *west wind* is usually accompanied with rain, because, in its passage over the great Atlantic Ocean, it combines great quantities of vapours, which the mountains and hills precipitate as rain.

26. Wind travels at the rate of 50 or 60 miles an hour, in a great storm ; in a common brisk wind, the rate is about 15 miles an hour ; and gentle zephyrs move not even one or two miles.

27. There are three kinds of tropical winds, which blow almost always from the western point of the compass : —

1. The *general east trade-winds*, extending to nearly 30 degrees of latitude, on each side of the equator, in the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans.

Obs. These winds blow from the north-east, on the north side of the equator ; and from the south-east, on its southern side : near the equator, their direction is almost from due east.

2. The *monsoons*, or shifting trade-winds, blow

six months in one direction, and during the other six months in the opposite direction.

Obs. They prevail in the Indian or Eastern Ocean, and seldom extend beyond 500 miles from the land. Their change, at the vernal and autumnal equinox, is accompanied with terrible storms of rain, lightning, and thunder. The monsoons arise from chains of mountains which direct the wind, occasioned by the cold air moving towards those parts in which the air is rarefied by the sun's heat.

3. The *land and sea breezes* are periodical winds that blow from the land, from night till about mid-day; and from the sea from about noon to midnight, owing to the increased heat of the land.

28. Though the general tendency of the winds is from a colder to a hotter region, yet, beyond the latitude of 30 degrees, they are more or less variable; as we perceive in Britain and Europe.

29. Winds, passing for a considerable time over highly heated land, become sometimes so scorching and suffocating, as to be attended with dreadful effects. These winds, under the name of *Solanos*, are often felt in the Desert of Arabia and the interior of Africa.

III. OF EARTHQUAKES.

30. For the same reason that we illustrated the various winds, we are now to elucidate *earthquakes*, which are of two kinds:—

1. One kind, caused by the action of subterraneous agents and the explosion of volcanoes, is felt only at small distances, and always attended by eruptions or openings of the earth.

2. Another kind, felt at great distances, shakes extensive tracts of ground without any eruptions taking place, and is therefore followed by less dreadful consequences.

Obs. Of all the phenomena of nature, earthquakes are the most terrific and destructive. They seldom occur in the British islands; but, in 1755, Lisbon was destroyed by one, and they are of nearly annual occurrence in Sicily, and in the West Indian and East Indian islands, and in Mexico and Peru.

IV. OF THE TIDES.

31. Those regular motions of the sea, according to which it ebbs and flows twice in *twenty-four* hours, are called the **TIDES**.

Illus. 1. When the sea, in its flux, has risen for about six hours, it remains, as it were, suspended and in equilibrium for some minutes; and at that time it is called *high water*.

2. When, in its reflux, the sea has fallen for about six hours it remains, in like manner, as it were, suspended and in equilibrium; and at that time it is called *low water*.

32. The tides are occasioned by the attraction of the moon, through which the water is raised upwards in those parts of the sea to which that planet is opposite.

Illus. 1. The tides are greatest at the new and full moons, and are called *spring-tides*; they are least at the first and last quadratures, and are called *neap-tides*; and the highest tides are near the times of the equinoxes.

2. When the moon is in the northern hemisphere, and in the meridian above the horizon, it produces a greater tide than when it is in the meridian below it; and, when in the southern hemisphere, the reverse is the case.

3. For the same reason, when the moon is in the southern signs, the greatest tides on the other side of the equator will be when it is below our horizon; and when it is above it the tides will be least.

V. SALTNESS OF THE SEA.

33. Sea-water is salt; and, except the Caspian and some other inland seas, whose waters are brackish, the waters of lakes and rivers are mild, sweet, and fit for human purposes.

Illus. 1. Salt is one of the original principles in nature, and is mixed, in greater or less quantities, with all other substances. All rivers run into the sea, and therefore carry some salt with them; but no rivers run out of it, nor is any water taken out of it, except by exhalation and evaporation; and no salt ascends in either of these ways: it has consequently been inferred, without supposing great beds of salt originally deposited in the bottom of the sea, that the immense number of rivers which run into it carry with them a sufficient quantity of salt to give to the whole body of waters of the deep that saltness which, with their motions and currents, preserves them from putrefaction.

2. It is obvious that no salt ascends from the sea, because rain water, which falls from the clouds that were originally exhaled from the sea, is the sweetest, purest, and lightest of all waters, and is made the *standard* by which philosophers judge of all other waters.

3. Hence many contrivances have been adopted for distilling sea-water at sea for ordinary use on ship-board; and hence the pits or pans for making salt on many coasts of the sea.

VI. OF THE AURORA BOREALIS.

34. In illustrating the two seasons of the year in the frigid zone (north), we had occasion to mention the benefit derived from the *Aurora Borealis*: we shall now describe it.

35. That shining light which is often seen by night in the heavens, and which is vulgarly called the northern lights, or streamers, is the *Aurora Borealis*, which, till the month of March, 1716, was not much observed in England.

Obs. This phenomenon is supposed to be the result of electrical fluid passing from one region to another; though some

have strangely enough supposed it to be produced by nitrous and sulphureous vapours thinly spread through the atmosphere and above the clouds, where they ferment, and, taking fire, the explosion of one portion kindles the next, and the flashes succeed one another till all the vapour is set on fire. But we know sufficient of the electric fluid's powers and operations to believe it the cause of those streams of light, which, under the name of the *Aurora Borealis*, seem to converge towards the zenith of the spectator, or to that point of the heavens which is immediately over his head.

VII. OF THE TEMPERATURE OF THE EARTH.

36. The temperature of the countries which we have studied is not the same in all: some are extremely hot, others are intensely cold.

37. The hottest countries are, in general, those within the tropics; and the coldest are the polar regions.

38. According to its temperature the earth is divided into five zones, of which two are called the *frigid zones*, two the *temperate zones*, and one the *torrid zone*.

39. The *frigid zones* are those portions of the globe included within the polar circles; one is the *north*, and the other the *south*, frigid zone. Each zone is 1624 miles broad; and, for the most part, too cold to be inhabited by man.

40. The two temperate zones are the spaces of land and water all round the globe, comprehended between the polar circles and the tropics; each being 2970 miles broad. The *north* temperate zone lies between the tropic of Cancer and the arctic circle; and the *south* temperate zone between the tropic of Capricorn and the antarctic circle.

41. The torrid zone is all that portion of the earth and water round the globe which is included within the tropics, being 3244 miles broad.

42. Heat and cold do not, however, depend solely on a particular situation in the temperate and torrid zones: the higher a country lies above the level of the sea, the colder it is; and, at a certain height, in every zone, it is so cold that snow and ice do not melt.

43. The summits of the highest mountains within the torrid zones are covered with perpetual snows. The Andes of South America have climates of all temperatures, from the torrid to the frigid; and the line above which the snow does not melt is called the *snow line*. — See my "*Illustrations of Popular Geography*."

VIII. PRODUCTIONS OF THE EARTH.

44. All natural productions are arranged under three grand classes, called **KINGDOMS**: 1. The *Mineral*; 2. The *Vegetable*; and 3. The *Animal* kingdom.

45. The *Mineral* kingdom contains, 1. all earths and stones; 2. mineral combustibles; 3. salts; and, 4. metals.

46. The *Vegetable* kingdom includes all trees, shrubs, and plants, whether in the ocean or on the land; hence we speak of *marine* and *terrestrial* vegetables.

47. The *Animal* kingdom contains all living creatures, as, 1. quadrupeds; 2. bipeds; 3. fowls; 4. fishes; 5. reptiles; 6. insects; 7. worms.

48. Man, the chief of the world, is, on earth, the noblest of all God's creatures. The faculties of reason and speech distinguish him as lord of the creation; and his progressive improvement marks his pre-eminence above all other animals.

IX. VARIETIES OF THE HUMAN SPECIES.

49. There are FIVE grand varieties of the human race; but they imperceptibly approach, and are lost in, each other.

50. *First*; the *white* and *brownish* nations of Europe, western Asia, and the north coast of Africa; who, according to our notions of beauty, are the handsomest and best formed of the human race.

Obs. These include the Europeans, Turks, Tartars, Arabians, Persians, and, according to some naturalists, the Hindoos.

51. *Second*; the *yellow* or *olive-coloured* Chinese, Monguls, Calmucks, and other eastern nations of Asia, with whom may be classed also the most northerly aboriginal Americans, having flat foreheads, little eyes, and wide mouths.

52. *Third*; the *copper-coloured* American Indians, dispersed over the entire continent; with broad faces, long and bristly hair, and stout masculine limbs.

53. *Fourth*; the *jet black* negroes and other Africans of various shades of black, having woolly hair, thick lips, flat noses, prominent chins, and downy skins.

54. *Fifth*; the *dark brown* Australians, on the continent, and in the islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, with large features, strong hair, broad nostrils, and great mouths.

55. But all men are the offspring of *one common parent*; and, among these varieties, the swarthy negro and the delicate European are brethren, descended from the same ancestor.

Obs. The shrivelled and degenerate inhabitants of the northern regions, though reckoned by some a *sixth* variety, seem more properly to belong to the first and second.

56. The principal, though not the sole, cause of

the different complexion of the human race, is the *climate*, or the temperature of the air, which, when extremely hot or cold, produces, in process of time, a dark, and, when temperate, a fair complexion.

57. Difference of education, food, clothing, modes of life, and particular customs, may be assigned as other and proximate causes.

Obs. Some philosophers have considered the several varieties as so many different species of the *genus man*; but, taking the Holy Scriptures for our guide, we are bound to believe that the whole human race are descended from one pair, and that the varieties are accidental.

X. DIFFERENCE OF LANGUAGE AND NATION.

58. Mankind differ also in *languages, religion, civilisation, and form of government.*

59. There are at least *eighty* originally different languages in the world; besides numerous dialects that are still multiplying.

60. There are about *fifteen* different barbarous languages of Africa; and about *thirty* in all America, though some have numbered eighty-three, not one of which has any similarity to the existing languages of Europe or Asia. In Australia, besides dialects, two principal languages have been discovered.

61. A likeness or difference of language implies an identity or difference of people or nation.

Illus. 1. People who speak the same language, or a dialect of the same language, belong to the same nation; where there is no resemblance of language, they are different nations, though living under the same government.

2. Thus the Germans, Dutch, Danes, and Swedes, are *one nation*, speaking all dialects of the same language, though citizens of different states widely distant. But the English, the Welsh, and the Highlanders of Scotland, are distinct nations, belonging to the same state.

62. The French, Italian, English, and German, are the most polite and cultivated languages of Europe; and, in Asia, the Arabic, Persian, and Sanscrit.

63. The most widely diffused languages in the world, are, 1. The *German* or *Teutonic*, with its dialects, of which the English is one; 2. The *Slavonic*, of which the Russian is a dialect; 3. The *Arabic*, which is also the religious language of all Mahomedan countries; and, 4. The *Chinese*, which perhaps is the most extensive of any.

XI. DIFFERENCE OF RELIGION.

64. As all savage nations practise some religious or superstitious ceremonies, it would appear that there is no people entirely destitute of the knowledge of a Supreme Being, though with some rude tribes this knowledge is very imperfect.

65. The difference of religion divides mankind into classes: 1. Those who worship one God, and have sacred writings containing His will for the regulation of their lives; 2. Those who, instead of Him, or besides Him, worship supposed deities of different kinds.

66. The first include the Jews, Christians, and Mahomedans; the second are called Heathen or Pagans.

67. Christians are divided into, 1. The Catholics; 2. The Protestants; and, 3. The Greek church. But each is subdivided into numerous sects or parties.

68. The Mahomedans are divided into, 1. The sect of Omar, to which belong the Turks and Arabians; 2. The sect of Ali, who are the Mahomedans of Persia.

69. The Hindoos and Chinese, with other nations,

acknowledge ONE God; but worship, beside him, images of various kinds.

70. The Pagans seem also to acknowledge a Supreme Being; but they likewise worship natural objects, as the sun, fire, rivers, plants, beasts, insects, serpents, &c.

71. The Jews are scattered over Europe and Asia; their religion is therefore professed in all those countries in which they live.

72. The Christian religion is established in almost all Europe, and in some parts of Asia and Africa; in America, and in all the European colonies, it is widely diffused.

Obs. There is no endowed religion in the United States, consequently no hierarchy nor tithes; but all religions enjoy the same liberal toleration.

73. The Mahomedan religion has its chief seat in Asia, especially in Arabia, Turkey, Persia, and Tartary; but it is also established in northern and a great part of central Africa, and in European Turkey.

74. The nations of the interior of Africa, the savage tribes of America, the more gentle islanders of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, the rude tribes of the north of Asia, are Heathen, imposed on by their priests and sorcerers, called Fetishers, Angokoks, Shamans, &c.

75. The population of the whole earth, according to the summaries already given, amounts to about 732,000,000; viz. 413,000,000 in Asia, 203,000,000 in Europe, 80,000,000 in Africa, and 36,000,000 in America: but these can only be considered as approaching to the truth, except for Europe and America. The proportion of persons professing the several religions is still more difficult to determine.

XII. CIVILISATION IN ITS DIFFERENT DEGREES.

76. Mankind may all be divided into three classes, with regard to their modes of life, according to the nature and climate of the country which they inhabit. 1. *Roving tribes and fishers*; 2. *Wandering pastoral tribes*; or, 3. *Fixed nations*.

77. The *first class* embraces all those tribes and small nations who subsist by hunting and fishing, but rove about without any fixed habitation.

78. Under the *second class* are included those nations or tribes who have no settled residence, but live in moveable tents, and, with their flocks and herds, wander from place to place, in the extensive plains which are common to Asia and some parts of Africa.

Illus. Such are the Laplanders in Europe; the Arabs, the Calmucks, the Monguls, and the Tartar tribes of Asia, whose food consists of the flesh and milk of tame animals, as of camels, horses, horned cattle, sheep, and reindeer.

79. The *third class* comprehends all those nations that have permanent habitations, and dwell in cities, towns, and villages.

Illus. Such are the nations of Europe; the Persians, the Chinese, the Japanese, the Hindoos in Asia; all European colonies; the European settlers in Mexico, Peru, Chili, Brazil, the United States of America, &c., whose land is divided among different owners, and rendered productive by agriculture.

80. Their ideas of *property* further distinguish these three grand classes of mankind.

Illus. The property of the first consists entirely in their utensils and weapons, and the food they have just acquired. Herds and tents constitute the property of the second class; for the right of pasturage is common to all. The third alone have property in land.

81. *Modes of life* furnish another important distinction.

Illus. People who live only by hunting and fishing are ignorant, unsociable, and mostly cruel; the pastoral tribes are less ferocious savages, or barbarians, though they have little civilisation: and nations engaged in agriculture and commerce are always enlightened and civilised.

82. *Education and learning*, or the knowledge of the arts and sciences, essentially contribute towards civilisation.

Obs. To promote it, various institutions are established among fixed nations; as schools for youth, universities, or colleges, and academies of arts and sciences.

83. In an *university* the whole extent of human learning is usually taught; but most generally philosophy, divinity, physic, law, and the learned languages.

Obs. Such are the universities of Oxford and Cambridge; those of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, St. Andrew's, and Dublin, in the British Empire; Upsal, in Sweden; Gottingen, in Germany; Leyden, in Holland; the universities of Pennsylvania, in America; Benares, in Hindostan; and several others in Europe, Asia, and America.

84. Academies, or societies, of learned men, are incorporated with or without the patronage of the state for the purpose of promoting the arts and sciences.

Obs. Such are the Royal Society in London; the Institute of France; the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin; the Imperial Academy of Sciences and the Fine Arts at Petersburg; the Royal Academy of the Fine Arts in London; the Royal Society of Edinburgh, &c.

XIII. SOCIETY AND FORMS OF GOVERNMENT.

85. Savage tribes, having little connection among themselves, have seldom any laws or government. Nations united in a body frame and adopt laws and a form of government, to which every individual submits, for the general good of the community.

86. A *state* or *commonwealth* is a body of people connected by the same government, and yielding obedience to the same general laws.

Obs. The members of some states are free, enjoying equal rights and privileges, and are subject to the supreme law alone, as in the northern provinces of the United States; in others, a difference of rights prevails, and some are slaves or vassals, some commons and citizens, and some few are called nobles, enjoying peculiar privileges.

87. The *origin* of all states is either traced to force or conquest, when the majority is compelled to yield to the will of a few, or of one man; or it springs from a social compact, by which a *constitution*, or fundamental laws, are fixed for the government of the state and the welfare of individuals.

88. The exercise of *supreme power* is either vested in one or shared by many.

Obs. The *supreme power* consists of three parts. 1. The *legislative*, which enacts laws; 2. The *judicial*, which determines the application of the law in individual cases; and 3. The *executive*, which puts the laws in execution.

89. A *monarchy* is that state in which the supreme power is vested in one person; and it may be either *arbitrary*, *limited*, *hereditary*, or *elective*.

90. When the monarch has the exercise of the supreme power without control, when his will is the law, the state is called an *arbitrary* or *despotic* monarchy: as Russia, Turkey, and many of the states of Asia.

91. That state wherein the monarch has only a part of the supreme power in common with some of his subjects (as the nobility, clergy, and commons), and is bound to observe the fundamental laws or constitution of the kingdom, is called a *limited monarchy*.

Obs. 1. The subjects having a share in the government are named peers, estates, representatives, &c. and their assembly is called a *diet*, a *parliament*, &c.

2, Sweden, France, and Britain, are limited monarchies.

92. *Hereditary* monarchy descends, by inheritance, to a relation of the same family.

Obs. Britain, France, Spain, and Prussia are hereditary monarchies.

93. In an *elective* monarchy the chief magistrate is chosen by certain electors on the death or abdication of his predecessor.

Obs. Such were once Poland and the German empire.

94. A *republic* is that state in which the supreme power is shared by many; and it may be either an *aristocracy* or a *democracy*.

95. An *aristocracy* is a republican state, wherein the supreme power is consigned to the *nobles*, or to a *few privileged men*.

Obs. Venice and Genoa were once of this class.

96. A *democracy* is a republican state, wherein the supreme power is placed in the hands of rulers chosen by and from the whole body of the people, or by their representatives assembled in a congress or national assembly; as the United States of America, which elect their president every four years.

97. *Political liberty* is enjoyed in various degrees, according to the modifications of the government, or the constitution of states.

Obs. 1. In Britain, monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy are blended; and the powers of the king, the lords, and the commons, have been so modified as to form a reciprocal check to each other, and therefore a safeguard against oppression.

2. Aristocracy and democracy are blended in the Swiss states.

98. According to its extent, population, revenue, naval and military force, and civilisation, so do we judge of the *strength* of any state

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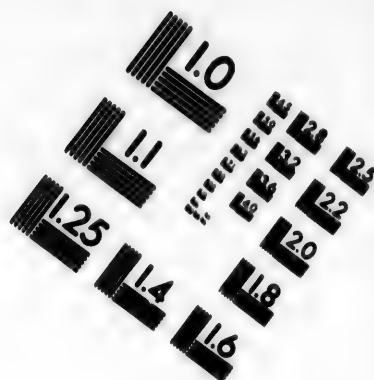
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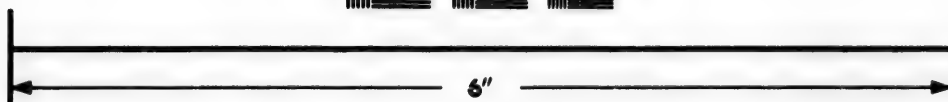
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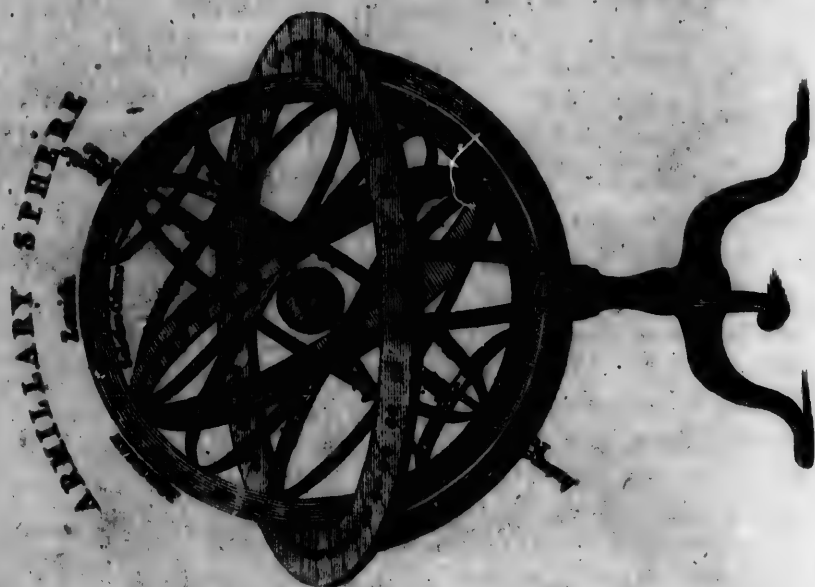


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THE USE OF THE GLOBES.

99. A **GLOBE**, or **SPHERE**, is a body every way perfectly round. *Artificial globe* is a term more particularly used to denote a globe of metal, plaster, paper, pasteboard, &c. If, upon such a globe, the several continents, empires, kingdoms, countries, cities, oceans, seas, rivers, &c., that are spread over the surface of our earth, be accurately delineated, it will form what is called a *terrestrial globe**, and is so named in contradistinction to the *celestial globe*, which is an inverted representation of the starry heavens, upon a similar globe or sphere.

The use of these artificial globes is to illustrate the leading principles of geography and astronomy. For this purpose a number of circles, &c. are drawn upon them, and others may be represented by the apparatus or furniture with which they are generally supplied.

100. The **AXIS OF THE EARTH** is an imaginary line passing through its centre, about which its diurnal rotation is performed, thereby causing an apparent revolution of the whole heavens, with all the visible bodies contained therein, in the same time that the earth takes to turn upon its axis, but

* The figure of the earth is not, strictly speaking, that of a true sphere, but of an oblate spheroid, being a little compressed at the polar, and swelled out at the equatorial regions. According to the most recent experiments and observations, the equatorial diameter is 7925·648 miles; the polar 7899·170; their difference, 26·478 miles. The proportion of these diameters is very nearly 299 to 298; and, consequently, their difference is $\frac{1}{298}$ of the greater, being too little to require or to admit of any deviation from a true sphere, even in the largest of those artificial globes usually constructed to represent the earth and heavens.

in a direction exactly the reverse of that in which its rotation is performed. This line is represented by the wire on which the artificial globe turns.

101. The **POLES OF THE EARTH** are the extreme ends of the axis. That on the north is called the *arctic*, and that on the south the *antarctic pole*. The *celestial poles* are those two imaginary points in the heavens through which the earth's axis, produced each way to the sphere of the heavens, would pass.

102. The **BRASS MERIDIAN** is the ring or circle in which the artificial globe is suspended by means of the axis; it is divided into four quadrants, of 90 degrees each. Two of these are numbered from the equator towards the poles, for the purpose of showing the latitudes of places, or the declinations of the celestial bodies: the other two quadrants are numbered from the poles towards the equator, and are used for elevating the poles of the globe.

103. The **CIRCLES** on the globe are of two kinds, *great* and *small*. **GREAT CIRCLES** are those whose planes pass through the centre of the globe, dividing it into two equal parts. **SMALL CIRCLES** are those whose planes do not pass through the centre of the globe, which, consequently, they divide into two unequal parts.

104. All circles, whether great or small, are supposed to be divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees; each degree into sixty equal parts, called minutes; and each minute into sixty equal parts, called seconds. Degrees are marked with a small cipher, minutes with one little dash, and seconds with two dashes; thus, $44^{\circ} 10' 12''$ signifies forty-four degrees, ten minutes, twelve seconds.

105. A **HEMISPHERE** is half the surface of the globe; every great circle, therefore, divides the globe into two hemispheres.

106. The **EQUATOR** is a great circle, dividing

the globe into two equal parts, called the northern and southern hemispheres. In reference to the heavens, this circle is called the *Equinoctial*, because, when the sun appears in it, the nights and days are equal all over the world.

107. **MERIDIANS** are semicircles, cutting the equator at right angles, and extending from pole to pole. Every place must be supposed to have its own meridian, though there are commonly only twenty-four meridians drawn upon the globe, one of which passes through every fifteenth degree of the equator. This deficiency is, however, provided for by the brass meridian, which, as the globe revolves on its axis, becomes a meridian to every point on its surface. When, by the diurnal rotation of the earth on its axis, the meridian of any place (not within the polar circles) comes under the sun, it is said to be noon or mid-day at that place.

108. The **FIRST MERIDIAN** is that from which the longitude of places is reckoned. Modern geographers assume the meridian of the capital city, or principal observatory, of their own country as a first meridian; thus English geographers reckon their longitude from the meridian passing through the royal observatory at Greenwich.

109. The **ECLIPTIC** is the circle in which the plane of the earth's orbit, supposed to be extended in every direction, meets the sphere of the heavens, and is consequently the path in which the sun appears to perform his annual revolution, at the mean rate of about one degree in a day. This circle makes an angle of $23^{\circ} 28' 27''$ with the equinoctial, which it cuts in two opposite points, called the equinoctial points. It is divided into 12 equal parts, called signs, each occupying 30° of its circumference. The signs commence at the vernal equinox; their names, and the characters by which they are

denoted, are as follows: Aries ♈, Taurus ♉, Gemini ♊, Cancer ♋, Leo ♌, Virgo ♍, Libra ♎, Scorpio ♏, Sagittarius ♐, Capricornus ♑, Aquarius ♒, Pisces ♓. The ecliptic is merely drawn on the terrestrial globe for the convenience of working some of the problems.

110. The ZODIAC in the heavens is a space extending eight or nine degrees on each side of the ecliptic, within which the motions of the moon and the principal planets are performed.

111. The EQUINOCTIAL POINTS are the two points in which the ecliptic and equator intersect each other. They are so called, because, when the sun is in either of them, the day and night are equal all over the world. They are the first points of Aries and Libra.

112. The SOLSTITIAL POINTS are the two points of the ecliptic at the greatest distance from the equator. They are so named because, when the sun is near either of them, his meridian altitude continues nearly the same for several days together. They are the first points of Cancer and Capricorn.

113. The COLURES are two great circles perpendicular to the equator and to each other. One of them passes through the equinoctial points, and is called the *Equinoctial Colure*; the other passes through the solstitial points, and is called the *Solstitial Colure*.

114. The TROPICS are two small circles parallel to the equator (or equinoctial), and passing through the solstitial points: the northern is called the *Tropic of Cancer*, and the southern the *Tropic of Capricorn*.

115. THE POLAR CIRCLES are two small circles parallel to the equator, and situated at the same distance from the poles as the tropics are from the equator. That which surrounds the North Pole is

called the *arctic*, and that surrounding the South Pole the *antarctic circle*. The whole surface of the terrestrial globe is divided by the tropics and the polar circles into five zones, viz. one *torrid*, two *temperate*, and two *frigid zones*.

115. The **TORRID ZONE** comprehends the whole space between the tropics which bound it on the north and south. The breadth of this zone is $46^{\circ} 56'$.

116. The **TWO TEMPERATE ZONES**, which are the spaces between the tropics and the polar circles, are designated north or south, as they are in the northern or southern hemispheres; each of these occupies a space of $43^{\circ} 4'$.

117. The **TWO FRIGID ZONES** are the spaces within the polar circles, each having one of the poles for its centre.

118. The **ZENITH** is the point of the heavens immediately over our heads: it is the elevated pole of our horizon.

119. The **NADIR** is the point in the heavens immediately under our feet, and is the depressed pole of our horizon. The horizon is either *sensible* or *rational*.

120. The **SENSIBLE HORIZON** is the circle which bounds our view on an extensive plain, and in which the earth and sky seem to meet.

221. The **RATIONAL HORIZON** is an imaginary circle, the plane of which passes through the centre of the earth, parallel to the plane of the sensible horizon: it divides the heavens into two equal parts, called the visible and invisible hemispheres. This circle is represented by

122. The **WOODEN HORIZON**, circumscribing the artificial globe, which is commonly divided by several concentric circles. The first or innermost of these is marked *amplitude*, and is numbered from the east and west points, towards the north and

south, to show the distance of any object from the east or west points of the horizon. The second, marked *azimuth*, is numbered from the north and south points, towards the east and west, to shew the distance of any object from the north or south points of the horizon. The third contains the *points of the compass*, divided into half and quarter points; the degrees answering to which are to be found in the azimuth circle. The fourth circle contains the *signs of the zodiac*, with the character appropriated to each sign. The fifth contains the *degrees of the signs*, each sign comprehending 30° . The sixth contains the *days of the month*, answering to each degree of the sun's place in the ecliptic. The seventh contains the *names of the twelve calendar months*.

123. The **LATITUDE OF ANY PLACE** is its distance north or south from the equator, and is reckoned in degrees and minutes on the meridian of the place, as far as 90° in both directions.

124. The **LONGITUDE OF ANY PLACE** is the distance of the meridian of that place from the first meridian, and is either east or west, as the place is eastward or westward from that meridian. The greatest longitude any place can have is 180° , or half the circumference of the globe.

Obs. Longitude, at any given place on the earth, is measured in *miles* on the small circle parallel to the equator passing through that place. But as the parallel circles become smaller and smaller as they are at a greater distance from the equator, while the number of degrees in every circle is constantly 360, the length of a degree of longitude must necessarily decrease as the latitude becomes greater. The following table shows, in British miles, the length of a degree of the parallel passing through every fifth degree of latitude on a sphere whose diameter is equal to the equatorial diameter of the earth: —

Degrees of Latitude.	Miles.	Degrees of Latitude.	Miles.	Degrees of Latitude.	Miles.
0	69-16	35	56-65	65	29-23
5	68-20	40	52-98	70	23-65
10	68-11	45	48-20	75	17-90
15	66-20	50	44-45	80	12-01
20	64-99	55	39-67	85	6-03
25	62-68	60	34-58	90	0-00
30	59-89				

PROBLEMS ON THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

PROBLEM I. — *To find the latitude and longitude of any given place; also to find all those places that have the same longitude and the same latitude as the place given.*

Rule. — Turn the globe on its axis, till the given place comes under that part of the brazen meridian which is numbered from the equator towards the poles: the degree immediately over the place is the latitude sought, which is north or south, as the place is north or south of the equator; the degree of the equator, which is intersected by the brass meridian, is the longitude of the given place, which is east or west, as the place lies to the right or left of the meridian passing through London. All those places which lie immediately under the graduated edge of the meridian, from pole to pole, have the same longitude as the given place; and, if the globe be turned round on its axis, all places passing immediately under the observed latitude have the same latitude as that place.

All places from $66^{\circ} 28'$ north, to $66^{\circ} 28'$ south latitude, having the same longitude, will have noon, or any other hour of the day, at the same time;

but the length of their natural day varies in different latitudes : all places under the same latitude have the same length of day and night ; but the hour of the day varies with the difference of longitude.

Example 1. Required the latitude and longitude of Pekin ; also what places have the same, or nearly the same, longitude, and the same latitude, as that place.

Answer. The latitude of Pekin is about 40° N., and the longitude about 116° E. : the places having nearly the same longitude are, the island of Palawan, the eastern parts of Borneo, the island of Lombeck, the western parts of New Holland, &c. ; the places having nearly the same latitude are, Constantinople, Cagliari, Minorca, Toledo, Philadelphia, &c.

2. What are the latitude and longitude of Quebec ? also, what other places have the same, or nearly the same, latitude and longitude ?

3. Required the latitude and longitude of Cape Comorin ; also, when it is noon at Cape Comorin, at what other place is it noon likewise ; and what places have the same length of day and night.

4. Required the latitude and longitude of the following places ; and what other places have the same longitude and latitude as those places respectively : —

Hobart Town,	Nankin,	Stockholm,
Ispahan,	Palermo,	Washington,
Mecca,	Rio Janeiro,	York.

PROBLEM II. — *To find the difference of latitude of any two places.*

Rule. — Find the latitude of each of the given places (by Prob. I.) ; then, if the places are both on the same side of the equator, take the difference of their latitudes ; but if they are on opposite sides, take the sum.

PROBLEM III. — *To find the difference of longitude of any two places.*

Rule. — Find the longitude of each of the given places (by Prob. I.) ; then, if the places are both

on the same side of the first meridian, take the difference of their longitudes; but if they are on opposite sides, take the sum. If the sum, in the latter case, exceeds 180° , subtract it from 360° .

Example 1. What is the difference of latitude and the difference of longitude of Mexico and Port Jackson?

Answer. Difference of latitude, $53\frac{1}{2}^\circ$; difference of longitude, $109\frac{1}{2}^\circ$.

2. Required the difference of latitude and difference of longitude of the following places:—

London and Cape Horn, Alexandria and Cadiz, St. Helena and North Cape, Mount Hecla and Vesuvius,		Lisbon and Cape Farewell, Straits of Magellan and Bher- ing's Straits, Calcutta and Naples.
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PROBLEM IV.—*The longitude and latitude of any place being given, to find that place.*

Rule.—Find the given longitude on the equator, and bring it to the brazen meridian, then under the given latitude will be found the place required.

Example 1. What place is that whose longitude is about 17° W., and latitude $32\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N.?

Answer. Madeira Isle.

2. What places have the following longitudes and latitudes?

Long.	Lat.		Long.	Lat.
5° E.	$52\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N.		102° E.	$3\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S.
$18\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ E.	$34\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S.		$43\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ W.	23° S.
30° E.	$31\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N.		$149\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ W.	$17\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S.

PROBLEM V.—*To find the distance on a great circle between any two places.*

Rule.—Lay the graduated edge of the Quadrant of Altitude † over both places; the degrees on the

* The longitudes and latitudes, here and throughout the problems, are given to the nearest quarter of a degree.

† The Quadrant of Altitude is a thin flexible strip of brass, which can be screwed to any part of the brass Meridian; and is divided into degrees, &c., corresponding to the radius of the Globe.

quadrant comprehended between the two places multiplied by 60, will give their distance in geographical miles, or, if multiplied by 69.2, will give the distance in English miles.*

Example 1. Required the distance between the Lizard Point and the island of Bermudas.

Answer. About $47^{\circ} = 2820$ geographical, or 3252 English, miles.

2. Required the distance in geographical and English miles between the following places:—

Cape Verd and Cape Guardafui,
Pondicherry and Bencoolen,
Cape Horn and Cape of Good Hope,

Owhyhee and Amboyna,
London and Lisbon,
Stockholm and Masulipatum,
Bombay and Edinburgh,
North Cape and Candl.

PROBLEM VI. — *To find the Antæci, Periæci, and Antipodes to the inhabitants of any place.*

Def. The *Antæci* are those who live under the same meridian, but on opposite sides of the equator, and equally distant from it:—the *Periæci* are those who live on the same parallel of latitude, but under the opposite meridian:—the *Antipodes* are those who live in opposite hemispheres, are equally distant from the equator, and are also under opposite meridians. All these may be shown at once on the globe by the following

Rule.—Bring the poles of the globe into the horizon, and the given place to the eastern part of that circle; then, if the given place be in north latitude, observe, on the amplitude circle, how many degrees it is north of the eastern point of the horizon: the same number of degrees southward of the eastern point will show the *Antæci*; an equal number of degrees, counted from the west point of the horizon

* A degree of the equator contains about 69.16 English miles: 69.2 is near enough the truth for common purposes.

towards the north, will show the *Periæci*; and the same number of degrees, counted towards the south from the west, will point out the *Antipodes*. The same rule will apply if the given place be in south latitude, by reading south for north, and *vice versed*.

Example 1. Required the antæci, periæci, and antipodes of the inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope.

Answer. *Antæci*, north of the Gulf of Sidra in the Mediterranean Sea. — *Periæci*, in the South Pacific Ocean, east of New Zealand. — *Antipodes*, in the North Pacific Ocean, north-west of the island of Donna Maria Lajara.

2. Required the antæci, periæci, and antipodes to the inhabitants of the following places: —

Moscow,
Quebec,

Bahia,
Jerusalem,

Pekin.
Archangel.

PROBLEM VII.—*The hour at any place being given, to find what hour it is in any other place.*

Rule. Bring the place at which the hour is given to the meridian, and set the index to the given hour; then turn the globe till the other place comes to the meridian, and the index will show the required time.*

* If the difference of longitude between two places and the time at one of them be known, the time at the other may be easily found by calculation. It is noon at any place when the meridian of that place is immediately under the sun; and since the earth's rotation *with respect to the sun* is performed in *exactly twenty-four hours*, there must be a revolution of 15° of the equator in one hour of time, or, in other words, 15° of the equator will correspond to one hour of time, 1° of the equator to four minutes of time, $1'$ of the equator to four seconds of time, &c. Hence it follows, that the difference of longitude of any two places may be converted into time by only multiplying by 4; observing that minutes of longitude, when so multiplied, produce seconds of time, and degrees of longitude produce minutes of time. The difference of longitude in time between the two places being thus found, if that for which the answer is sought lie to the east of that at which

Example 1. When it is eight o'clock in the morning at London, what time is at Washington?

Answer. About a quarter to three in the morning?

2. When it is noon at London, what is the time at Rome?

3. When it is ten in the morning at Canton, what time is it at Jerusalem?

4. When it is seven o'clock p. m. at Lima, what time is it at London?

5. When it is four in the afternoon at Porto Bello, what hour is it at Aberdeen, Ispahan, Sierra Leone, Algiers, Acapulco, Medina, and Naples?

PROBLEM VIII. — *To find the sun's place in the ecliptic for any given day.*

Rule.—Find the given day in the circle of months on the horizon, against which, in the circle of signs, will be seen the degree of the sign in which the sun is for that day. The same sign and degree in the ecliptic is the sun's place required.

Example 1. Required the sun's place in the ecliptic on the 16th of August?

Answer. The 23d degree of Leo.

2. Required the sun's place in the ecliptic on each of the following days: —

the time is given, count the difference of time forward from the given hour; but if it lie to the west, reckon the difference of time backward from that hour, and the result will be the required time at the place proposed. Thus, suppose the difference of longitude between two places to be $88^{\circ} 29'$, and the time at the more westerly to be two o'clock p. m. then $88^{\circ} 29' \times 4 = 5^h 53^m 56^s$ for the difference of longitude in time; which, added to the given time, because the place for which the time is sought lies to the east, gives $53^m 56^s$ past seven, or $6^m 4^s$ to eight o'clock in the evening for the time required.

As the index circle is small, and the index itself liable to be out of order, it is better to avoid using it altogether, and to count the time on the equator by the above rule. Every meridian marked on the globe counts one hour; and the degrees over, multiplied by 4, give the minutes,

1st January,	21st March,	22d June,
1st August,	15th October,	20th November?

PROBLEM IX. *To find the sun's declination on any given day, and all the places to which he will be vertical on that day.**

Rule.—Find the sun's place in the ecliptic (by Prob. VIII.) and bring it to the brazen meridian; the degree which stands immediately over the sun's place is his declination. Turn the globe on its axis, and all the places that pass under that degree will have the sun vertical on the given day.

Example 1. What is the sun's declination, and to what places will he be vertical on the 14th of November?

Answer. His declination is about 18° S., and he will be vertical to the island of Otaheite, the New Hebrides, part of the Friendly Isles, Arica in Peru, &c.

2. What is the sun's declination, and to what places will he be vertical, on each of the following days:—

24th June,	20th March,	15th July,
10th February,	18th November,	21st Dec.?

PROBLEM X.—*The day of the month and hour of the day at any place being given, to find where the sun is then vertical.*

Rule.—Find the sun's declination (by Prob. IX.), and mark it on the brass meridian; then bring the given place to the meridian, and set the index to the given hour. Turn the globe till the index points to twelve at noon, and the place exactly under the sun's declination on the brazen meridian will have the sun vertical at the given time.

Example 1. When it is one o'clock in the morning at London on the 20th of January, where is the sun vertical?

* On most terrestrial globes there is a scale, called the *analemma*, placed on one of the meridians, which shows the sun's declination for every day of the year.

Answer. At New Caledonia.

2. Where is the sun vertical on the 21st of December, when it is ten in the evening at London?

3. Where is the sun vertical on the 10th of June, when it is two in the morning at Cadiz?

4. When it is six o'clock in the morning at Rio Janeiro on the 4th of July, where is the sun vertical?

5. When it is half past seven o'clock in the evening at New York on the 5th of September, where is the sun vertical?

PROBLEM XI. — *A place being given in the Torrid Zone, to find the two days of the year on which the sun will be vertical to that place.*

Rule. — Find the latitude of the given place, (by Prob. I.); turn the globe on its axis, and observe what two points of the ecliptic pass under that latitude; seek those points of the ecliptic on the circle of signs on the horizon, and against them, in the circle of months, will be found the days required.*

Example 1. On what two days of the year will the sun be vertical at Barbadoes?

Answer. On the 18th of August and the 25th of April.

2. Required the two days of the year on which the sun is vertical to each of the following places: —

St. Helena,	Quito,	Cape Ambro,
Trincomalé,	Candi,	Port Royal,
Pelew Islands,	Dominica,	Cape St. Roque?

PROBLEM XII. — *To rectify the globe for the latitude of any given place.*

Rule. — Elevate the north or south pole, according as the latitude is north or south, so many degrees above the horizon as are equal to the latitude of the given place.

* Or rather, having found the latitude of the place, observe the two days on the Analemma which pass under the same degree of latitude.

PROBLEM XIII. — *To find at what hour the sun rises and sets, and the length of day and night, at any place not in the Frigid Zones.*

Rule. — Rectify the globe for the latitude of the given place; find the sun's place in the ecliptic, bring it to the brass meridian, and set the index to twelve; bring the sun's place to the western edge of the horizon, and the index will show the time of his setting, which, doubled, will give the length of the day; turn the globe till the sun's place comes to the eastern edge of the horizon, and the index will point out the time of his rising, which, doubled, will give the length of the night.

Example 1. What time does the sun rise and set at London on the 21st of June, and what is the length of the day and night?

Answer. The sun rises about a quarter before four, and sets about a quarter past eight; the length of the day, therefore, is sixteen and a half, and the length of the night seven and a half hours.*

2. At what time does the sun rise and set, and what is the length of the day and night, at the following places on the respective days mentioned: —

Bagdad, 4th of August,
Copenhagen, 6th of March,
Madeira, 4th of June,
Quebec, 10th of October,
Lima, 14th of May,

Formosa, 16th of April,
Barcelona, 10th of May,
Falkland Isles, 12th August,
Candia, 4th of September,
Berlin, 18th of November?

3. What is the length of the longest day at each of the following places: —

Corinth,

Stockholm,

Botany Bay?

PROBLEM XIV. — *The day of the month and the hour of the day at any place being given, to find all*

* The 21st of June is the longest day at all places in the northern hemisphere, and the 21st of December is the longest day at all places in the southern hemisphere, not within the Frigid Zones.

those places of the earth where the sun is then rising, those places where the sun is setting, those where it is noon, and those where it is midnight, those that have morning twilight, and those that have evening twilight.

Rule. — Find the place to which the sun is vertical at the given time (by Prob. X.), bring that place to the meridian, and elevate the pole till its altitude is equal to the sun's declination. Then to all places just along the *western* edge of the horizon, the sun is *rising*; to those along the *eastern* edge, he is *setting*; to those under that part of the brass meridian, which is *above* the horizon, it is *noon*; to those immediately under that part of the brass meridian which is *below* the horizon, it is *midnight*; those places which are below, but within eighteen degrees of, the western edge of the horizon, have morning twilight; and those below the eastern horizon, but within eighteen degrees of it, have evening twilight.

Example 1. When it is ten o'clock in the morning at London on the longest day, to what places is the sun rising, setting, &c. &c.?

Answer. It is rising at Lake Superior, St. Domingo, &c. Setting at Jesso, Nippon, Mindanao, Celebes, &c. Noon at Alexandria, Odessa, Petersburg, &c. Midnight near the Sandwich and Society Isles, &c. Morning twilight at Peru, Chili, Patagonia, &c.; and evening twilight at the Pelew Islands, Moluccas, the western coast of New Holland, &c.

2. When it is six o'clock in the morning at Minorca on the 17th of December, where is the sun rising, setting, &c.?

3. To what places is the sun rising, to what places is it setting, where is it noon, where is it midnight, &c. on the 10th of December, when it is eight o'clock in the evening at London?

4. When it is midnight at Juan Fernandez on the 10th of June, where is it mid-day, and where is the sun rising, setting, and on the meridian?

PROBLEM XV. — *To find the length of total day at any place within the polar circles.*

Rule. — Rectify the globe for the latitude of the given place. Turn it on its axis, and observe the two points of the ecliptic, which come exactly to the north or south points of the horizon, according as the latitude of the given place is north or south. Find the corresponding two days in the circle of months on the horizon; the first is that on which total day begins, the second that on which it ends, and the interval between them the time of its continuance.

Example 1. What is the length of continual sunshine in the north of Spitzbergen, latitude $80\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north?

Answer. Continual day begins on the 14th of April, and ends on the 28th of August, being about 136 days.

2. Required the length of continual day at Lancaster Sound?

3. How long does the sun continue to shine without setting at the following places: —

Melville Island, North Cape, New Siberia?

PROBLEM XVI. — *To find the sun's meridian altitude at any place on any given day.*

Rule. — Rectify the globe for the latitude of the place. Find the sun's place in the ecliptic, and bring it to the brass meridian; the number of degrees on the meridian between the horizon and the sun's place, is the altitude required.

Example 1. What is the sun's meridian altitude at London on the 21st of December?

Answer 15° .

2. Required the sun's meridian altitude at the following places on the respective days mentioned: —

Madras on the 4th of June,	Cape Horn on the 12th of May,
Quito on the 20th of March,	Cape of Good Hope, 4th April,
Rome on Christmas-day,	Barcelona on the 21st of Dec.

PROBLEM XVII. — *To find the sun's altitude and azimuth at any place, the day and hour being given.*

Rule. — Rectify the globe for the latitude of the place, and screw the quadrant of altitude on the brass meridian over that latitude; bring the sun's place in the ecliptic to the brass meridian, and set the index to 12; turn the globe till the index points to the given hour; bring the graduated edge of the quadrant to coincide with the sun's place; then the number of degrees on the quadrant, counting from the horizon to the sun's place, will be the sun's altitude, and the number of degrees on the horizon reckoned from the north or south point thereof to the graduated edge of the quadrant will show the azimuth.

Example 1. What is the sun's altitude and azimuth at the Cape of Good Hope at half past three o'clock, *r. m.*, on the 14th of January?

Answer. The altitude is 43° , and the azimuth 90° , or due west.

2. What is the sun's altitude and azimuth at the following places, the day of the month and hour of the day at each being as under: —

London at ten o'clock in the morning on the 10th of May,
Gibraltar at two o'clock in the afternoon on the 27th of July,
Nankin at eight o'clock in the morning on the 20th of March,
Rome at eleven o'clock in the morning on the 15th of August?

PROBLEM XVIII. — *To find the sun's amplitude, and the point of the compass towards which he rises or sets on a given day at any place.*

Rule. — Rectify the globe for the latitude of the place, and bring the sun's place in the ecliptic to the eastern semicircle of the horizon, and opposite to it, in the respective circles, will be seen the amplitude, and the point of the compass on which he rises: bring the sun's place to the western semi-

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circle, and opposite to it will be seen the amplitude, and the point of the compass on which he sets.

Example 1. What is the sun's amplitude at London on the 21st of June?

Answer. 40° to the north of the east at rising, and 40° north of the west at setting.

2. Required the amplitude of the sun at the following places on the respective days mentioned: —

Washington on the 10th of December.

Mecca on the 20th of March,

Mindanao on the 4th of July,

Cape Palmas on the 4th of August?

3. On what points of the compass does the sun rise and set on the 28th of April at Boston?

PROBLEM XIX. — *The day of the month and the sun's amplitude being given, to find the latitude of the place.*

Rule. — Bring the sun's place in the ecliptic to the eastern or western side of the horizon, according to the amplitude given, and elevate or depress the pole till the sun's place coincides with the given amplitude on the horizon — then the height of the pole will show the latitude of the place.

Example 1. The sun's amplitude at rising was observed to be about 40° south of the east on the 21st of December; required the latitude of the place?

Answer. $51\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north.

2. The sun's amplitude was observed to be 25° from the east towards the north, when his declination was 20° north; required the latitude?

3. On the 21st of June the sun was observed to rise on the E.N.E. point of the horizon; what was the latitude of the place of observation?

4. The sun's amplitude at setting on the 18th of December was observed to be S.W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.; what was the latitude of the place of observation?

PROBLEM XX. — *The time of a lunar eclipse being given, to find all those places to which it is visible.*

Rule. — Find the place to which the sun is vertical at the given time; bring it to the meridian, and elevate the pole for the latitude of that place; then the eclipse will be visible at all those places which are below the horizon. If the antipodes of the place to which the sun is vertical be brought into the zenith, the eclipse will be visible to all the places then above the horizon. The antipodes may be brought into the zenith, by merely elevating the opposite pole as many degrees as are equal to the sun's declination, and turning the globe half round on its axis.

Example 1. On the 26th of January 1823, there was a total eclipse of the moon at half past five o'clock in the afternoon, London time; where was it visible?

Answer. It was visible to nearly the whole of Europe, the entire continent of Asia, with the adjacent islands, New Holland, the eastern part of Africa, &c.

2. There was an eclipse of the moon on the 26th of January 1804, at eight o'clock in the evening; where was it visible?

3. A total eclipse of the moon happened on the 23d of July 1833, at half past three in the morning; where was it visible?

4. To what places was an eclipse of the moon visible on the 9th of March 1830, at two o'clock in the afternoon?

PROBLEMS ON THE CELESTIAL GLOBE.

PROBLEM I. — *To find the right ascension and declination of the sun or a star.**

Def. — The right ascension of any celestial body is its distance from the first point of Aries counted on the equinoctial; and its declination is its distance from the equinoctial north or south, counted on the

* The right ascensions and declinations, latitudes and longitudes, of the moon and planets, must be found in an Ephemeris.

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meridian passing through the body. The right ascension is usually reckoned in time, one hour corresponding to 15° . Thus, instead of saying, right ascension $263^{\circ} 48'$, it is usual to say, right ascension 17 hours 35 minutes 12 seconds.

Rule. — Bring the sun's place in the ecliptic, or the given star, to that part of the brass meridian which is numbered from the equinoctial towards the poles; the degree immediately over it, on the brass meridian, is the declination; the number of the degrees on the equinoctial, between the brass meridian and the first point of Aries, is the right ascension.

Example 1. Required the right ascension and declination of the star α , *Aldebaran*, in *Taurus*.

Answer. Right ascension 67° , declination 16° north.

2. Required the right ascension and declination of the following stars: —

α , *Altair*, in *Aquila*,
 α , *Capella*, in *Auriga*,
 β , *Rigel*, in *Orion*,

β , *Mirach*, in *Andromeda*,
 α , *Achernar*, in *Eridanus*,
 γ , *Algorab*, in *Lyra*.

PROBLEM II.—*To find the latitude and longitude of a star.*

Def. — The longitude of any celestial body is its distance from the first point of Aries, counted on the ecliptic; and its latitude is its distance from the ecliptic north or south, counted on a great circle passing through the body, and perpendicular to the ecliptic. The right ascensions and longitudes of celestial objects are continued eastward quite round the globe, and reckoned from 0° to 360° .

Rule. — Place the upper end of the quadrant of latitude on the north or south pole of the ecliptic, as the star is north or south of that line, and bring its graduated edge to the star; the number of degrees between the ecliptic and the star is the lati-

tude, and the number of degrees on the ecliptic, reckoned from the first point of Aries to the quadrant, is the longitude, of the star.

Example 1. Required the latitude and longitude of α , *Deneb*, in *Cygnus*.

Answer. Latitude 60° north, and longitude $11^{\circ} 4'$, or 4° in *Places*.

2. Required the latitudes and longitudes of the following stars: —

α , <i>Fomalhaut</i> , in the <i>S. Fish</i> ,	β , <i>Pollux</i> , in <i>Gemini</i> ,
α , <i>Markab</i> , in <i>Pegasus</i> ,	α , <i>Canopus</i> , in <i>Argo Navis</i> ,
α , <i>Antares</i> , in <i>Scorpio</i> ,	γ , <i>Bellatrix</i> , in <i>Orion</i> .

PROBLEM III.—*The right ascension and declination of any star, planet, comet, &c. being given, to find its place on the globe.*

Rule.—Bring the given degree of right ascension to the meridian, then under the given declination will be found the star, &c.

Example 1. Required the star whose right ascension is 211° , and declination 20° north.

Answer. α , *Arcturus*, in *Böotes*.

2. Required the stars whose right ascensions and declinations are as under: —

Right Ascensions.	Declinations.
43°	40° S.
76°	8° S.
243°	26° S.
342°	31° S.
162°	57° N.

PROBLEM IV.—*The latitude and longitude of a star, planet, &c. given, to find its place on the globe.*

Rule. — Place the division of the quadrant, marked *o*, on the given longitude in the ecliptic, and the upper end on the pole of the ecliptic; then under the given latitude on the graduated edge of

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the quadrant will be found the star or place of the planet, &c.

Example 1. The moon's longitude at midnight on the 10th of February, 1826, was $7^{\circ} 24' 57''$, and the latitude $4^{\circ} 24' 56''$; what was her place on the globe or in the heavens?

Answer. She was in the tail of the southern fish of the constellation Pisces.

2. What stars have the following longitudes and latitudes: —

Longitudes.	Latitudes.
$35\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$	$9\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N.
$67\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$	$5\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S.
$110\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$	$6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N.
$147\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$	$\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N.

3. The longitude of Venus on the 1st of July, 1826, was 128° , and her latitude $1^{\circ} 43'$, or $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N.; required her place on the globe.

PROBLEM V. — *The latitude of a place, day of the month, and hour being given, to represent by the celestial globe the face of the heavens at that time.*

Rule. — Elevate the pole so many degrees above the horizon as are equal to the latitude of the place; find the sun's place in the ecliptic, bring it to the brass meridian, and set the index to twelve; turn the globe till the index points to the given hour, and the globe will present a view of the constellations corresponding with the state of the heavens at the time proposed.

Example 1. Required the state of the heavens for eight o'clock in the evening at London on the 1st of November.

Answer. Lacerta is in the zenith, from which point, to the north, the meridian is occupied by Cepheus (between the zenith and the pole of the world), Camelopardalus, and Ursa-major; from the zenith to the south, Pegasus, Aquarius, and Pisces Australis are on the meridian; Andromeda, Triangula, Aries, and Taurus, are met with from the zenith to the eastern point of the horizon; and from the zenith to the western point, we find Cygnus, Lyra, Hercules, and Ophiuchus. In the N. E. quarter of the hemisphere are Gemini, Lynx, Ca-

melopardalus, part of Cassiopeia, &c., between the zenith, the N., and N. E.; and between the zenith, the N. E., and E., are found Cassiopeia, Perseus, Taurus, Auriga, the Hyades, the Pleiades, and part of Orion. The S. E. quarter contains Eridanus, part of Cetus, Arica, Triangulum, part of Andromeda, &c., between the zenith, the E. and S. E.; and the hind part of Cetus, part of Pegasus and Aquarius, between the zenith, the S. E., and the S. The S. W. quarter is occupied by Piscis Australis, part of Sagittarius, Capricornus, Equuleus, part of Pegasus, and Delphinus, between the zenith, the S. and S. W.; and Sagitta, Aquila, Serpentarius, Cygnus, Lyra, &c. between the zenith, the S. W., and the W. In the N. W. quarter, we find Hercules, Corona Borealis, Draco, and part of Böotes, between the zenith, the W. and N. W.; and part of Böotes, Canes Venatici, Quadrans Muralis, the hind part of Ursa-major, the tail of Draco and Ursa-minor, between the zenith, the N. W. and N.*

2. Required the state of the heavens at London on the following days, at the time specified:—

January 21st, at eight in the evening; February 28th, at ten at night; November 6th, at three in the morning.

3. Required the state of the heavens at the Cape of Good Hope on the 15th of September, at eleven o'clock at night.

PROBLEM VI.—*To find when any star, planet †, &c. will rise, culminate, or set, at any given place.*

Rule.—Elevate the pole so many degrees above the horizon as are equal to the latitude of the place; bring the sun's place to the meridian, and set the

* In order to become acquainted with the constellations in the heavens, it will be necessary, after performing the problem as above, to fix the globe in that position in its stand, and to remove the whole into the open air; then to place it due north and south by a meridian line, or a mariner's compass, making due allowance for the variation. Then, if the flat end of a pencil be placed on any star upon the globe, so as to point towards its centre, the other end will point to that particular star in the heavens.

† The right ascension and declination (or latitude and longitude) of a planet must be taken from an ephemeris, and its place on the globe determined by Prob. III. or IV.

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Index to twelve. Turn the globe till the star or place of the planet comes to the eastern verge of the horizon, and the index will show the time of its rising; bring it to the meridian, and the index will show the time of its culminating; continue the motion of the globe till it arrives at the western edge of the horizon, and the index will, in like manner, show the time of its setting.

Obs. When the globe is elevated for the latitude of the given place, it will be found that, within a certain distance of the elevated pole, a number of stars never set; while a number of stars, equally distant from the depressed pole, never rise. The former are said to be within the circle of perpetual apparition, and the latter within the circle of perpetual occultation, of that place.

Example 1. At what time does *Sirius* rise, culminate, and set, on the 31st of January, at London?

Answer. It rises about a quarter past five in the evening, culminates about a quarter before ten, and sets about a quarter past two in the morning.

2. At what time does *Procyon* rise, culminate, and set at Paris, on the 12th of September?

3. On the 1st of March, 1832, the right ascension of Mars was 19 hrs. 30 min., and his declination $22^{\circ} 37' S$. What time did he rise, culminate, and set, at Greenwich on that day?

PROBLEM VII.—*To find how many hours any star is above the horizon of any given place, or the length of its diurnal arc at that place.*

Rule.—Elevate the pole for the latitude of the place; bring the star to the eastern edge of the horizon, and set the index to twelve; turn the globe westward till the star comes to the western edge of the horizon, and the number of hours passed over by the index is the length of the diurnal arc of that star.

Example 1. How long does *Arcturus* continue above the horizon of London?

Answer. About fifteen hours and three quarters.

2. How many hours do the following stars continue above the horizon of London :

α *Castor*, in Gemini ; β *Deneb*, in Leo ; β *Albireo*, in Cygnus.

3. How long is α *Menkur*, in Cetus, above the horizon of Lisbon ?

OF MAPS.

126. **LATITUDE** is the distance of a place, in degrees, north or south, from the equator.

The *latitude* of places upon maps is expressed by the figures which run up and down the sides. If the figures increase upward, the latitude is north ; if they increase downward, the latitude is south.

127. **LONGITUDE** is the distance of the meridian of one place, in degrees and minutes, from the meridian of another place ; as from the meridian of London, or Ferro, or Paris.

The *longitude* of places upon maps is expressed by the figures which run along the top and the bottom. When the figures increase from right to left, the longitude is west ; and when they increase from the left to right, the longitude is east.

128. In maps, in general, the top is northward, the bottom southward, the left hand westward, and the right hand eastward. When otherwise, the bearings of the map are expressed by a small compass, with a fleur-de-lis pointing to the north, and a cross pointing to the east.

129. Distances upon maps are measured by means of a scale, which is generally placed in one of the corners.

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QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

ON THE MAP AND DESCRIPTION OF THE WORLD.

1. Between what continents is the Atlantic Ocean situated?
2. Whether is Otaheite on the north or the south of the equator?
3. What is the sea that lies between Europe and Africa?
4. Whether does Europe or Asia extend farthest to the north?
5. What is the most northerly land known?
6. What strait separates America and Asia?
7. What isthmus joins Africa and Asia?
8. Between what continents does the Red Sea extend?
9. Whether does America or Africa extend farthest south?
10. In what direction do the Friendly Islands lie from the Society Islands?
11. How does New Zealand lie from Australia?
12. What seas are interposed between Europe and Asia?
13. Whether is Asia or Europe the largest?
14. Into what sea does Behring's Strait lead?
15. Whether does Africa or Australia reach farthest south?
16. What is the great ocean between America and Asia?
17. Whether is there most land in the northern or southern hemisphere?
18. Whether is Africa or America largest?

19. Between what continents do the Aleutian Islands lie ?

20. What isthmus connects North and South America ?

21. A ship sails from England eastward round the world, and back to England; through what oceans does it pass ?

22. What islands did Captain Parry discover in the Polar Sea ?

23. What island lies to the south of Australia ?

24. A ship sails from England to Calcutta; through what seas does it pass ?

25. Which is the largest island in the world ?

26. What is the most southerly group of islands known ?

27. What is the most westerly point of the Old Continent ?

28. How are the Sandwich Islands situated in regard to Otaheite ?

29. Which continent has the greatest extent of land between the tropics ?

30. Is there any continent which has no land between the tropics ?

31. Which is the most southerly country of Asia ?

32. Suppose a man travels the most direct road from Paris to Pekin; through what countries does he pass ?

33. What continents do the Ural mountains separate ?

34. Whether is New Zealand one island or two ?

35. What is the most southerly point of America ?

36. What strait separates Australia from New Guinea ?

37. What is the most southerly cape of Greenland ?

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38. Whether are the Ladrone Islands north or south of the equator?

39. What ocean intervenes between Africa and India?

40. In what direction does a vessel sail from England to the West Indies?

41. Whether is Sumatra or St. Domingo the largest island?

42. Suppose a man travels from Madrid to Calcutta by land (but crossing the Dardanelles); through what countries does he pass?

43. How are the Ladrone Islands situated in regard to China?

44. When it is noon at London, what hour is it at New York?

45. Through what countries does a man pass in travelling from Constantinople to Morocco?

46. What strait leads into Baffin's Bay?

47. Does the equator cross any part of North America?

48. Suppose a man travels by land from Quebec to Valparaiso; through what countries does he pass?

49. How are the Caroline and Ladrone Islands situated in regard to each other?

50. How many degrees is the Cape of Good Hope south from London?

51. How many degrees is Ispahan east from Paris?

ON THE MAP AND DESCRIPTION OF EUROPE.

52. What are the northern boundaries of Europe?

53. Whether is London or Paris farthest to the west?

54. Through what countries does the Danube flow? Into what sea does it fall?

55. By what seas and straits is Europe bounded on the east?
56. What is the most westerly point of Europe?
57. What is the largest country in Europe?
58. What is the sea between Britain and Denmark?
59. On what river does Hamburgh stand? Through what provinces does it pass? Into what sea does it fall?
60. What is the greatest inland sea of Europe?
61. What is the highest mountain in Europe?
62. What are the straits between Italy and Sicily?
63. In what country is modern Rome situated?
64. On what river is Oporto situated?
65. What sea separates France from England?
66. What is the principal sea-port of Austria? On what sea is it situated?
67. To whom does Genoa now belong?
68. What is the chief sea-port of trade in Belgium?
69. Of what kingdom is Amsterdam the capital?
70. What is the principal river of Italy? and into what sea does it fall?
71. A vessel sails from Portsmouth to Archangel; through what seas does it pass?
72. What are the chief French ports on the Mediterranean?
73. What is comprehended in the new state of Greece?
74. To what power does Malta belong?
75. What are the chief volcanoes in Italy?
76. Through what country does Hæmus, or the Balkan chain, extend?
77. Whether is Berlin or Vienna the most easterly?
78. A vessel sails from London to Odessa;

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through what seas does it pass? Through what straits?

79. Whether is Stockholm or Petersburg the most northerly?

80. To what state does Mentz now belong?

81. What countries do the Pyrenees separate?

82. What great city lies at the mouth of the Tagus?

83. A man travels from Paris to Petersburg; through what countries does he pass?

84. Of what empire is Vienna the capital?

85. Through what countries does the Rhine flow?

86. What are the chief natural features of Switzerland?

87. What chain of mountains runs through Italy?

88. What are the chief ports on the west coast of France?

89. What is the greatest city of Prussia?

90. On what river does it stand?

91. A vessel sails from Dublin to Petersburg; through what seas does it pass?

92. What are the ports of Russia on the Black Sea?

93. What are the gulfs branching off from the Baltic?

94. What is the chief manufacturing city of France?

95. To whom does Parma now belong?

96. What is the chief commercial city of Italy?

97. What town is to be the capital of Greece?

98. A man travels by the most direct road from Rotterdam to Naples; through the dominions of what powers does he pass?

99. What is the greatest river rolling through Russia? and into what sea does it fall?

100. What fortress does Britain possess in Spain?

101. Where are the Seven Islands?
102. What countries compose the kingdom of Sardinia?
103. What great cities are on the Seine besides Paris?
104. Between what countries do the Carpathian mountains extend?
105. When it is noon at London, what hour is it at Stockholm?
106. When it is midnight at Petersburg, what hour is it at Madrid?
107. To what power does the island of Candia belong?
108. What are the chief towns of Sicily?

ON THE MAP AND DESCRIPTION OF ASIA.

109. What seas bound Asia on the south?
110. To whom do Syria and Palestine now belong?
111. What is the capital of British India?
112. Near what city are the ruins of Babylon?
113. Between what countries does the Persian gulf extend?
114. What is the only sea-port in China where Europeans are allowed to trade?
115. Through what country does the Oxus flow? and into what lake does it fall?
116. What are the chief states of Chinese Tartary?
117. Whether is Ispahan or Peking the most northerly?
118. In what part of Arabia was the Wahabi power chiefly established?
119. What states are subject to Cochin-China?
120. To whom does most of the Oriental Archipelago belong?

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121. What are the three presidencies of British India?

122. What is the government of eastern Siberia?

123. Which is the most easterly empire in Asia?

124. What is the situation of Singapore?

125. To whom does Arracan now belong?

126. Who holds now the chief independent power in Hindoostan? and where is his capital?

127. What is the chief commercial city on the Persian gulf?

128. Where is the residence of the Grand Lama? and in what country?

129. Which are the highest mountains in Asia?

130. Which are the principal rivers in China?

131. To what power do the Philippine Islands belong?

132. What straits separate Sumatra from Java?

133. To what power do Georgia and Circassia now belong?

134. What countries are separated by the Altai mountains?

135. What are the chief inland seas of Asia?

136. Where is the chief seat of Mahomedan pilgrimage?

137. Into what two parts is the southern coast of India divided?

138. To whom do Agra and Delhi now belong?

139. When it is noon at Nankin, what hour is it at Constantinople?

140. What is the capital of the Birman empire?

141. What power holds most of the mountain territory in India?

142. What is the chief city of Palestine?

143. What are the chief cities of Syria?

144. Whether is Java or Amboyna farthest east?

145. Which is the chief commercial city in Asia Minor?

146. How many degrees is Calcutta east of Constantinople?

147. When it is midnight at Calcutta, what hour is it at Bombay?

148. What is the most southern cape of India?

149. How many degrees is Irkoutsk north of Calcutta?

150. Near what modern city are the remains of Nineveh?

151. What are the principal rivers of Hindoostan Proper?

152. What independent state is situated at the mouth of the Indus?

153. In what territory is Seringapatam?

154. What is the only port of Japan which the Dutch are allowed to enter?

155. What is the present capital of Siam?

156. Where are pearls found in the Persian Gulf?

157. What is the chief seat of learning in India?

158. To what power does Malacca now belong?

ON THE MAP AND DESCRIPTION OF AFRICA.

159. What is the chief British settlement on the western coast of Africa?

160. Into what sea does the Niger fall?

161. Does it fall by one or by many mouths?

162. What countries have been conquered by the Pacha of Egypt?

163. On what part of the continent are the Atlas mountains?

164. What people live to the north of the Cape territory?

165. What are the chief settlements of the Portuguese on the eastern coast?

166. What is the chief island on the Niger?

167. What sort of country is Loggun?

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168. What are the chief cities on the Delta of the Niger?

169. What river flows through Nubia?

170. For what is the coast of Berbera remarkable?

171. What tribe possesses the capital of Abyssinia?

172. Behind what coast is the kingdom of Ashantee?

173. Where is the American settlement of Liberia?

174. Which is the most westerly point of Africa?

175. What is the most remarkable mountain in the Canary Islands?

176. At the mouth of what river is Quillimane?

177. By what people has Melinda been destroyed?

178. To what power does Mauritius now belong?

179. For what is St. Helena remarkable?

180. Where is the country of the Caffres?

181. By what European nation has Algiers been conquered?

182. What barbarous people have overrun great part of Abyssinia?

183. What country does Lake Tchad bound?

184. For what is Timbuctoo remarkable?

185. What is the capital of Bambarra?

186. On what river upon the western coast have the French their chief settlements?

187. What is the principal production of Madeira?

188. What are the chief Portuguese settlements on the western coast?

189. Where are the most remarkable ruins in Egypt?

190. What are the principal states of Houssa?

**ON THE MAP AND DESCRIPTION OF NORTH
AMERICA.**

191. What is the most commercial city in the United States ?
192. How has Upper Canada been peopled ?
193. Into what sea does the Mackenzie River fall ?
194. On what coast is Boothia situated ?
195. What is the greatest range of mountains in North America ?
196. What is the greatest waterfall in North America ? and where situated ?
197. What constitutes the chief wealth of Mexico ?
198. What is the greatest river in North America ?
199. Where is the seat of government of the United States ?
200. Where is the Canada fur trade carried on ?
201. Which is the largest of the American lakes ?
202. What are the two principal towns of Upper Canada ? and on what lake situated ?
203. At the mouth of what river is New Orleans situated ?
204. Of what West India island have the Negroes obtained possession ?
205. What is the chief town in North Carolina ?
206. What is the capital of Massachusetts ?
207. For what is Newfoundland remarkable ?
208. Which is the largest West India island ? and to what power does it belong ?
209. In what gulf is Prince Edward Island situated ?
210. What are the chief towns in New Brunswick ?
211. What people inhabit the most northern coast of America ?
212. What are the chief French islands in the West Indies ?

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213. Into what sea does the Columbia fall?
214. Which is the largest and richest of the British West India islands?
215. What was the island first discovered by Columbus?
216. What are the chief towns of Mexico?
217. What is the chief city of New England?
218. What is the principal canal in the United States? and what river and lake does it join?
219. On what river is Quebec situated?
220. What is the chief city in Pennsylvania?
221. What is the new state immediately south of Mexico?
222. Which is the chief town in Kentucky?
223. On what ocean is California situated?

ON THE MAP AND DESCRIPTION OF SOUTH AMERICA.

224. Which is the principal river in South America?
225. Whether are the Andes nearest to the eastern or western coast?
226. By what straits is Terra del Fuego separated from the continent?
227. What are the principal sea-ports in Chili?
228. Where are the chief silver mines in Peru?
229. Which is the highest of the Andes?
230. Which is the most remarkable volcano in South America?
231. What is the capital of La Plata?
232. What mines does Brazil contain?
233. Does Spain possess now any territory in South America?
234. What form of government have her former colonies adopted?
235. What settlements does Britain possess in Guiana?

236. What is the capital of Peru? and what its sea-port?

237. What great river rolls through Guiana?

238. What is the name of the most southern part of America? what is reported of its inhabitants?

239. What is the capital of Brazil?

240. What settlement have the French in Guiana?

241. Into what three states has Colombia been lately divided?

242. What are the principal sea-ports of Colombia?

243. How is Paraguay governed?

244. What name has been lately given to Upper Peru?

245. When it is noon at Rio Janeiro, what hour is it at Lima?

246. What is the difference of latitude between Caraccas and Buenos Ayres?

247. Into what states is Colombia now divided?

248. How is Brazil now governed?

249. How many degrees does South America extend north of the equator?

250. Suppose a vessel to sail round South America, from Carthagena to Panama, what seas would it pass through?

251. What are the chief ports of Brazil?

ON THE MAP AND DESCRIPTION OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

252. On what river is London situated?

253. How many degrees is Edinburgh more northerly than London?

254. Which is the most westerly point of England?

255. A vessel sails from London to Belfast; through what seas and straits does she pass?

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256. Which is the largest lake in Scotland ?
257. What hills extend along the borders of England and Scotland ?
258. What is the chief seat of the cotton manufacture in England ?
259. On what frith is Edinburgh situated ?
260. What are the chief commercial towns in England ?
261. What are the two English universities ?
262. What is the name of the most northerly group of Scottish isles ?
263. Where are the chief seats of the woollen manufacture ?
264. When it is noon at London, what hour is it at Limerick ?
265. What are the principal sea-ports in Ireland ?
266. What is the largest river in the north of Scotland ?
267. Which is the highest mountain in Britain ?
268. What port in Wales is nearest to Ireland ?
269. Which are the Scottish universities ?
270. What frith separates Scotland from the Orkney islands ?
271. What are the chief dock-yards of England ?
272. What are the principal rivers of Ireland ?
273. What great city is situated on the Tyne ?
274. On what river is Glasgow situated ?
275. What seas does a vessel pass through in sailing from Greenock to Dublin ?
276. Suppose a person to proceed by the most direct route from London to Edinburgh, what counties will he pass through ?
277. In what part of Wales is Swansea situated ?
278. What is the chief manufacture of Ireland ?

279. In proceeding from London to Holyhead, what counties are passed through?

280. How many degrees is Lerwick north of Edinburgh?

281. What counties are passed in the direct route from Edinburgh to Aberdeen?

282. On what river is Gloucester situated?

283. What religion do the majority of the Irish profess?

284. What are the chief mountains in Cumberland?

285. Which is the most easterly point of England?

286. On what frith is Edinburgh situated?

287. What is the principal range of mountains in Scotland?

288. On what river is Derry situated?

289. What are the chief seats of the iron manufacture in England?

290. Which are the greatest manufacturing towns in Scotland?

291. On what river is Perth situated?

292. What great city lies at the mouth of the Severn?

293. On what river is Dublin situated?

294. What port is nearest to the French coast?

295. Into what two parts is Scotland divided?

296. In travelling from London to the Land's End, what counties are passed through?

297. What is the largest county in England?

298. What island is situated in the Irish Sea?

299. Which is the highest mountain in Wales?

300. What islands are adjoining to Scotland?

301. Whether is Elgin or Inverness the most northerly?

302. What was the population of the United Empire in 1831?

303. Is York or Lancaster the more northerly?

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304. How many degrees is Edinburgh north of London?

305. What islands has Britain near the coast of France?

306. What islands lie off the west coast of Cornwall?

307. What are the chief watering places in England?

308. What is the chief bathing quarter in Wales?

309. What is the name of the sea between England and Ireland?

310. In what province is the mountain called the Peak?

311. What are the circumstances that render Great Britain so flourishing?

312. What minerals are found in Great Britain?

GENERAL QUESTIONS ON SUBJECTS TREATED IN
THE GRAMMAR.

313. Why is Rome the resort of intelligent travellers?

314. Into what three political parts is Hindoostan divided?

315. Why is the kingdom of Cabul so much weakened?

316. What is the article chiefly exported from China?

317. Wherein consists the beauty of Venice?

318. What is the character of the Germans?

319. What are the finest wines of France?

320. There are only three countries which produce diamonds; which are they?

321. What is the chief produce of Mexico and Peru?

322. How are the United States of America governed?

323. Where was the seat of the empire of Timur?

324. For what are the Circassians remarkable?

325. What is the chief manufacture in central Africa?

326. By what nations is the whale fishery mostly carried on?

327. What are the productions of the Spice Islands?

328. What nation at present rules in China?

329. In what manufacture does France most excel?

330. In what part of the globe is the Aurora Borealis most frequent?

331. In what quarter is the Christian religion chiefly established?

332. What is Mohammed Ali doing to improve Egypt?

333. What is the capital of the Dutch settlements in India?

334. For what are the people of Loo-choo remarkable?

335. What commodities does New Zealand furnish?

336. Where are pearls chiefly found?

337. What commodities do the Portuguese draw from eastern Africa?

338. Of what class does the population of Russia chiefly consist?

339. What is a monarchy?

340. What is the most populous empire in the world?

341. Where are the greatest salt mines in the world?

342. With what commodities do the West Indies supply the greatest part of Europe?

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343. By what body of men is British India governed?

344. Why is Japan so little known?

345. What is the cause of the decline of the Turkish empire?

346. What great ruined cities are there in Syria?

347. Why are the villages of Palestine visited?

348. What is the nature of a republic?

349. What are the chief exports from the United States?

350. What is the greatest manufacturing country in the world?

351. How did Sweden acquire Norway?

352. What are the two races in the Oriental Archipelago?

353. For what are the people of Otaheite remarkable?

354. How have the Sandwich Islands been improved?

355. How have the ancient edifices of Nubia been constructed?

356. What sort of people are the Abyssinians?

357. To what atrocious acts have the States of Barbary been addicted?

358. For what is Florence remarkable?

359. What is the greatest republic in the world?

360. How is Russia governed?

361. What are the causes of the decline of Spain?

362. What is remarkable in Athens?

363. Where are the chief mines of Hungary?

364. How did Greece become an independent kingdom?

365. What is the character of the Galla? and how do they ornament themselves?

366. What people inhabit Houssa, in central Africa? and whence did they come?

367. In what production does New Holland excel?

368. What is the character of the New Zealanders?
369. Where is the finest coffee grown?
370. How has the king of Cochin-China made such great conquests?
371. What do the followers of the Lama believe?
372. When it is noon at Calcutta, what hour is it at Mexico?
373. How do the Laplanders travel over the snow?
374. What is the most southerly point of Hindoostan?
375. Whence is opium procured?
376. What was the great empire formerly established in Hindoostan?
377. What is the chief product of northern Siberia?
378. Suppose a canal were cut across the isthmus of Suez, through what seas would vessels sail from England to Bombay?
379. What is the character of the Scotch?
380. Wherein consists the chief wealth of Sweden?
381. Where are the frigid zones situated?
382. Into what three classes are Christians divided?
383. What constitutes an university?
384. What is the colour of the American Indians?
385. What is the nature of the trade winds?
386. What is the religion of the Birman empire?
387. How are the tides occasioned?
388. What is peculiar in sea-water?
389. What is the nature of the monsoons?
390. What is the climate of Terra del Fuego?
391. Why is the heat temperate in islands?
392. How near did Captain Weddell approach the South Pole?
393. What is the climate on the top of high mountains, even under the equator?

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394. What nation works the gold mines of Borneo?

395. Where does the Mahomedan religion prevail?

396. How far does the torrid zone extend?

397. Where is the greatest cod fishery in the world?

398. What religion do the Hindoos profess?

399. To what wicked actions does superstition prompt them?

400. In what country does it almost never rain?

401. What are the most remarkable public works in China?

402. What is the character of the Kirghises?

403. What is the literary character of the Persians?

404. In what city is the tomb of Mahomet?

405. What are the chief productions of Sumatra?

406. What is the colour of the Chinese?

407. What is the situation of the temperate zones?

408. What is the rainy season in Bengal?

409. Why is the west wind usually accompanied with rain?

410. What is the object of academies?

411. What is the nature of a despotic government?

412. What is the chief city of Independent Tartary?

413. What is the name of the country discovered by Captain Ross?

414. What is the character of the Zoolas?

415. What trade is carried on at Sincapore?

416. What is the religious language of Mahomedan countries?

417. What are the chief productions of Turkey in Asia?

418. In what village does the king of Holland reside?

419. What are the chief exports of Spain?

420. What group of islands was discovered by Captain Parry?

421. What are the chief islands of Turkey in Asia?

422. Of what description is the sea to the north of Russia?

423. In what productions does Italy excel?

424. What is the chief article furnished by Norway?

425. What is the chief produce of Cornwall?

426. How do the people of the Marquesas disfigure their persons?

427. What is the nature of the winds called Solanos?

428. What commodities does Russia export?

429. How many English miles is it round the globe?

430. What number of inhabitants are supposed to be on the globe?

QUESTIONS

ON THE NATURE AND USE OF THE GLOBES.

1. What is a globe?
2. What is an artificial globe?
3. What is a terrestrial globe?
4. What is a celestial globe?
5. What is the true figure of the earth?
6. What is its equatorial diameter?
7. What is the polar diameter?
8. What is the proportion of the two diameters?
9. What sciences are the artificial globes designed to illustrate?

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10. What is the axis of the earth?
11. What does the rotation of the earth on its axis produce with regard to the heavens?
12. What are the poles?
13. What is the brazen meridian?
14. How is it divided?
15. What is a great circle?
16. What is a small circle?
17. Into how many degrees is every circle (whether great or small) supposed to be divided?
18. How is a degree subdivided?
19. By what marks are degrees and the minor divisions distinguished?
20. What is a hemisphere?
21. What is the equator?
22. Into what does it divide the globe?
23. What is it called, in reference to the heavens?
24. What is a meridian?
25. What number of meridians are commonly delineated on the globe, and how many degrees of the equator are comprehended between any two of them?
26. What is the first meridian?
27. What is the ecliptic?
28. What angle does it make with the equinoctial?
29. How is it divided?
30. What are the names of the twelve signs?
31. Make the characters by which they are denoted.
32. What is the zodiac?
33. What are the tropics?
34. What are the polar circles?
35. By what particular name is each distinguished?
36. Into how many zones is the surface of the

terrestrial globe divided, and what are their names?

37. What is the breadth of the torrid zone?
38. What is the north temperate zone bounded by?
39. How is the south temperate zone bounded?
40. What is the breadth of each?
41. What circle comprehends the north frigid zone, and what the south?
42. What is the zenith?
43. What is the nadir?
44. What is the horizon?
45. What is the sensible horizon?
46. What is the rational horizon?
47. How is the rational horizon represented?
48. Describe the circles, and their divisions, that are commonly drawn on the wooden horizon?
49. What is the latitude of a place?
50. What is the longitude of a place?
51. What is the latitude of a celestial body?
52. What is the longitude of a celestial body?
53. Which are the equinoctial points?
54. Which are the solstitial points?

HEIGHTS OF MOUNTAINS.

	English Feet above level of Sea.
Dwahalagiri, highest of the Himalayah	28500
Sorata, highest of the Andes	25600
Chimborazo, S. America	21800
Volcano of Cotopaxi, ib.	19500
Elbruz, highest of Caucasus	18200
Mount St. Elias, N. America	18100
Volcano of Popocatepec, Mexico	18020
Mount Ararat, Turkey in Asia	17500
Mountain of Potosi, S. America	16300
Mont Blanc, highest mountain in Europe	15680
Mountains of Geesh, Africa	15050

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English Feet
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of Sea.

Peak of Teneriffe	12236
Highest Peak of Atlas chain, Africa	11980
James Peak, highest of Rocky Mountains	11700
Mont Perdu, highest summit of Pyrenees	11283
Etna, Sicily	10963
Mount Lebanon, Turkey in Asia.....	9520
City of Quito, S. America	9356
St. Gothard, Switzerland	9075
Peak of Lomnitz, highest summit of Carpathians	8640
Highest of the Dovfines, Norway.....	8500
Hospice of Great St. Bernard, the highest inhabited ground in Europe	8040
Highest Peak of Blue Mountains, Jamaica.....	7500
Chain of Olympus, Turkey in Europe.....	6500
Mount Washington, highest of the Alleghanies	6500
Chain of Mount Ida, Turkey in Asia	4960
Hecla, Iceland	4900
Vesuvius, Italy	3900
Table Mountain, Cape of Good Hope.....	3582
Mount Athos, Turkey in Europe	3353
The Ghauts, Hindoostan	3000

MOUNTAINS IN BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Britain	4380
Cairngorum, Inverness-shire.....	4050
Ben Lawers, Perthshire	4051
Ben More, Perthshire	3903
Schehallien, Perthshire	3564
Snowdon, Caernarvonshire	3568
Cader Idris, Merionethshire	3550
Macgillicuddy's Reeks, highest mountain in Ireland ...	3404
Crossfell, Cumberland	3390
Ben Lomond, Stirlingshire	3262
Goat-field, Arran	2945
Logan house, highest of Pentlands	1700
Highest inhabited ground in Britain, at Leadhills.....	1564
Arthur's seat, Edinburgh	810

* * The highest of the European mountains, 15,000 and 14,000 feet ; of the Asiatic, 29,000 and 28,000 ; of the African, 13,000 and 12,000 ; and of the American, 25,000 and 24,000.

**LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES
OF
REMARKABLE PLACES.**

The Longitudes from the Meridian of Greenwich.

	<i>Latitude.</i>	<i>Longitude.</i>
Aberdeen	57° 9' N.	2° 6' W.
Abo, Finland	60 27 N.	22 18 E.
Aleppo	36 11 N.	37 10 E.
Alexandria, Egypt	31 13 N.	29 55 E.
Algiers	36 49 N.	3 5 E.
Algoa Bay, Africa	34 1 S.	25 40 E.
Amsterdam	52 22 N.	4 53 E.
Antwerp	51 13 N.	4 24 E.
Archangel	64 34 N.	40 43 E.
Astracan	46 21 N.	48 3 E.
Athens	37 58 N.	23 46 E.
Babelmandeb Cape	12 40 N.	43 31 E.
Bahama	26 43 N.	78 56 W.
Baltimore	39 21 N.	77 48 W.
Barbadoes	13 5 N.	59 41 W.
Bassora or Basra	30 30 N.	47 33 E.
Batavia	6 9 S.	106 52 E.
Beachy Head	50 44 N.	0 15 E.
Berlin	52 32 N.	13 22 E.
Bermudas Isles	32 22 N.	64 30 W.
Bombay	18 54 N.	72 56 E.
Bordeaux	44 50 N.	0 34 W.
Boston, America	42 22 N.	70 59 W.
Breslau	51 6 N.	17 2 E.
Brest	48 23 N.	4 29 W.
Brighton	50 50 N.	0 8 W.
Bristol	51 27 N.	2 35 W.
Brussels	50 51 N.	4 22 E.
Buenos-Ayres	34 37 S.	58 24 W.
Cairo	30 2 N.	31 19 E.
Cadiz	36 32 N.	6 17 W.
Calais	50 57 N.	1 51 E.
Calcutta	22 34 N.	88 26 E.
Cambridge	52 13 N.	0 0 E.

Canar
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Carace
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Ferro
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Goa
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Halifa
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Helen
Jena
Jerusa

ch.

Longitude.

0° 6' W.
2 18 E.
7 10 E.
9 55 E.
3 5 E.
5 40 E.
4 53 E.
4 24 E.
0 43 E.
3 3 E.
3 46 E.
3 31 E.
3 56 W.
7 48 W.
9 41 W.
7 33 E.
6 52 E.
0 15 E.
3 22 E.
4 30 W.
2 56 E.
0 34 W.
0 59 W.
7 2 E.
4 29 W.
0 8 W.
2 35 W.
4 22 E.
8 24 W.
1 19 E.
6 17 W.
1 51 E.
8 26 E.
0 0½ E.

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Canary	28° 10' N.	15° 31' W.
Canton	23 8 N.	113 3 E.
Cape Augustine	8 23 S.	34 56 W.
Cape Blanco	20 47 N.	17 2 W.
Cape Carmel.....	32 51 N.	35 0 E.
Cape Clear.....	51 25 N.	9 29 W.
Cape Comorin	8 5 N.	77 44 E.
Cape Farewell	59 42 N.	45 16 W.
Cape Horn.....	55 58 S.	18 23 E.
Cape of Good Hope	33 29 S.	67 21 W.
Caraccas.....	10 31 N.	67 5 W.
Carthage, South America	10 25 N.	75 30 W.
Charlestown	32 43 N.	79 52 W.
Cheltenham	51 54 N.	2 4 W.
Constantinople	41 1 N.	28 55 E.
Copenhagen	55 41 N.	12 35 E.
Corinth	37 53 N.	23 28 E.
Cork (Cove)	51 52 N.	8 7 W.
Cracow	50 4 N.	19 57 E.
Dantzic	54 21 N.	18 38 E.
Delhi ...	28 37 N.	77 40 E.
Dover.....	51 8 N.	1 19 E.
Dublin	53 23 N.	6 20 W.
Edinburgh.....	55 57 N.	3 11 W.
Ferro, Canary Isles	27 45 N.	18 0 W.
Finisterre, Cape	42 54 N.	9 16 W.
Florence.....	43 47 N.	11 16 E.
Foreland, North	51 22 N.	1 27 E.
Geneva	46 12 N.	6 10 E.
Genoa.....	44 25 N.	8 58 E.
Gibraltar	36 7 N.	5 22 W.
Glasgow.....	55 52 N.	4 16 W.
Goa	15 50 N.	73 53 E.
Gottingen	51 32 N.	9 56 E.
Greenwich.....	51 29 N.	0 0 *
Hague	52 3 N.	4 19 E.
Hakluyt's Head.....	79 45 N.	9 15 E.
Halifax, Nova Scotia	44 44 N.	63 36 W.
Hamburg	53 33 N.	9 59 E.
Havanna	23 9 N.	82 24 W.
Helena, St.	15 55 S.	5 43 W.
Jena	50 56 N.	11 37 E.
Jerusalem	31 48 N.	35 20 E.

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Irkoutsk.....	52° 17' N.	104° 11' E.
Ispahan	32 25 N.	51 50 E.
Land's End, England	50 4 N.	5 41 W.
Leghorn.....	43 33 N.	10 16 E.
Lepsic	51 20 N.	12 22 E.
Liege, or Luik	50 39 N.	5 31 E.
Lima	12 3 S.	76 55 W.
Lisbon	38 42 N.	9 8 W.
Liverpool	53 24 N.	2 58 W.
Lizard Point	49 58 N.	5 11 W.
London (St. Paul's)	51 31 N.	0 54 W.
Lyons.....	45 46 N.	4 49 E.
Madras	13 4 N.	80 22 E.
Madrid	40 25 N.	3 42 W.
Malacca, city.....	2 12 N.	102 15 E.
Malta.....	35 53 N.	14 31 E.
Manchester	53 29 N.	2 14 W.
Manilla	14 36 N.	120 58 E.
Marseilles	43 18 N.	5 22 E.
Mauritius	20 10 S.	57 29 E.
Mexico	19 26 N.	99 5 W.
Milan.....	45 28 S.	9 11 E.
Mississippi, mouth of	29 6 N.	89 8 W.
Montreal	45 31 N.	73 35 W.
Morocco.....	31 37 N.	7 36 W.
Moscow	55 46 N.	37 33 E.
Nankin	32 5 N.	118 47 E.
Naples	40 50 N.	14 16 E.
Newcastle	55 2 N.	1 31 W.
New Orleans.....	29 58 N.	90 8 W.
New York	40 41 N.	74 5 W.
North Cape	71 10 N.	26 1 E.
Norwich.....	52 37 N.	1 14 E.
Odessa	46 29 N.	30 43 E.
Oporto	41 9 N.	8 37 W.
Orkney Islands, N.E. end	59 22 N.	2 22 W.
Otaheite.....	17 29 S.	149 30 W.
Oxford	51 46 N.	1 15 W.
Paris	48 50 N.	2 20 E.
Pekin.....	39 54 N.	116 28 E.
Petersburg, St.	59 56 N.	30 19 E.
Philadelphia	39 57 N.	75 11 W.
Phillips's Island	16 24 S.	149 57 W.

Plym
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 Tripo
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 York

<i>Latitude.</i>	<i>Latitude.</i>	<i>Longitude.</i>
11' E.	Plymouth 50° 22' N.	4° 7' W.
50 E.	Port Jackson 33 52 S.	151 17 E.
41 W.	Port Royal, Jamaica..... 17 55 N.	76 49 W.
16 E.	Portsmouth 50 48 N.	1 6 W.
22 E.	Prague 50 5 N.	14 25 E.
31 E.	Prince Regent's Bay..... 76 8 N.	65 0 W.
55 W.	Quebec 46 47 N.	71 10 W.
8 W.	Quito 0 13 S.	78 45 W.
58 W.	Revel..... 59 26 N.	24 42 E.
11 W.	Riga 56 57 N.	24 8 E.
54 W.	Rio de Janeiro 22 53 S.	43 3 W.
49 E.	Rome..... 41 54 N.	12 30 E.
22 E.	Rotterdam..... 51 55 N.	4 29 E.
42 W.	Sierra Leone 8 31 N.	13 18 E.
15 E.	Singapore 1 12 N.	103 30 E.
31 E.	St. Agnes, Scilly Isles 49 54 N.	6 19 W.
14 W.	St. Vincent, Cape 37 13 N.	9 1 W.
58 E.	Smyrna 38 25 N.	27 6 E.
22 E.	Stockholm 59 21 N.	18 4 E.
29 E.	Suez, in Egypt 30 1 N.	32 28 E.
5 W.	Syracuse..... 37 3 N.	15 16 E.
11 E.	Teneriffe 28 17 N.	16 40 W.
8 W.	Tobolsk 58 12 N.	68 6 E.
35 W.	Toulon 43 7 N.	5 56 E.
36 W.	Trafalgar, Cape..... 36 10 N.	6 1 W.
33 E.	Tripoli 32 54 N.	13 12 E.
47 E.	Tunis..... 36 48 N.	10 11 E.
16 E.	Turin..... 45 4 N.	7 40 E.
31 W.	Venice 45 26 N.	12 21 E.
8 W.	Vera Cruz... 19 12 N.	96 9 W.
5 W.	Verde, Cape..... 14 54 N.	23 31 W.
1 E.	Vienna 48 13 N.	16 23 E.
14 E.	Upsal..... 59 52 N.	17 39 E.
43 E.	Uraniburg 55 51 N.	12 43 E.
37 W.	Utrecht 52 5 N.	5 7 E.
22 W.	Warsaw 52 14 N.	21 3 E.
30 W.	Washington 38 55 N.	76 59 W.
15 W.	Yarmouth 52 37 N.	1 44 E.
20 E.	York 53 58 N.	1 5 W.
28 E.		
19 E.		
11 W.		
57 W.		

A VOCABULARY
OF
NAMES OF PLACES,
DIVIDED AND ACCENTED

In the way in which they are usually pronounced.

[THE Tutor will consult the advantage of his pupil by causing him to read over a column of this table every day; or, if his age permit, the whole may be very usefully committed to memory, at the rate of six or eight words a day. When not otherwise expressed, the letters are understood to possess the ordinary powers of the English language; and the divisions of the words, and marks of accentuation, are similar to those which are used in Mavor's and other standard Spelling-books. Syllables which are dropped in pronunciation are enclosed within a parenthesis.]

- As'l-borg; a city of Jutland, in Denmark.
 Aar'-huus; a city of Jutland, in Denmark.
 Ab-be-ville, a large city in the north of France.
 Ab-er-de'en; a large town and university in Scotland.
 A'-bo; the chief city in Swedish Finland, ceded to Russia.
 A-bouk'-ir; a port N. W. of Egypt.
 Ab-ys-si'n-i-a, or Ha-besh; a large kingdom of eastern Africa.
 Ac-a pul'-co; a sea-port of Mexico, on the Pacific Ocean.
 A-cha-i-a; a district of Ancient Greece, in which stood Corinth and Sycion.
 Ach'-een; the capital of Sumatra.
 A-da-na; a city of Asia Minor, capital of a páchalic.
 A'-cre; a celebrated sea-port in Palestine.
 Ad-ri-a-no'-ple; the second city in European Turkey.
 Af-ghan-ist-an; a mountainous country east of Persia.
 Af-ri-ca a large but uncivilised quarter of the globe.
 A-ga'-des; a city and capital of Asben, in Central Africa.
 Ag-ger-hu'us; the most extensive province in Norway.
 A'-gin-court; a village in France, where the English gained a famous victory in 1415.
 A'-gra; a province and great city of northern Hindoostan.

Aix-la
fam
Aj-me
Al-ba'
Al'-ba
Al-ca'
Al'-de
A-len
Al'-go
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A-le-o
Asia
A-le'p
Al-es-
Al-ex-
Al-ge-
phra
Al-ge-
Al-gi'-
bary
Al-i-c
Al-la'-
Al-me
Alps;
Fran
Al-sa'
Al-tai
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Alt'-do
Am'-a
supp
Am-bo
A-me'
hun
Am'-h
Ben
A'-mi
A'-mo
Am'-s
one
An-co
Ital
An-da
An'-do

- Aix-la-Chapelle** (pron. Ai-lah-sha-pe'l); a city of Prussia, famous for its baths.
- Aj-mere**; a large province and ancient city in Hindoostan.
- Al-ba'ni-a**; a province of European Turkey.
- Al'ha-ny**; a city in the State of New York.
- Al-ca'n-tara**; a town in Estremadura.
- Al'-der-ney**; a British Island in the English Channel.
- A-len-te'-jo**; a province of Portugal.
- Al'-go-a**; a bay east of the Cape of Good Hope, near which is a British colony.
- A-le-o'u-tian isles**; a range in the northern Pacific, between Asia and North America.
- A-le'p-po**; a great trading city, the capital of Syria.
- Al-es-sa'n-dri-a**; a strong town of Piedmont, in Italy.
- Al-ex-a'n-dri-a**; the chief port and ancient capital of Egypt.
- Al-ge-si'-ra**; a district of Asiatic Turkey, between the Euphrates and Tigris.
- Al-ge-zi'-ras**; a town of Spain, near Gibraltar.
- Al-gi'-ers** (pron. Al-ge'-ers); a country and sea-port of Barbary, now subject to France.
- Al'-i-cant**; a large sea-port of Spain, on the east coast.
- Al-la'-ha-bad**; a province and large city of British India.
- Al-me'i-da**; a strong fortress in Portugal.
- Alps**; the highest range of mountains in Europe, dividing France from Italy, &c.
- Al-sa'ce**; a former province of France on the east.
- Al-tai**; a great range of mountains in Siberia, very rich in mines.
- Alt'-dorf**; a handsome town in Switzerland.
- Am'a-zon**, properly **Ma-ra-non**; a river of South America, supposed to be the largest in the world.
- Am-bo'y-na**; one of the Molucca islands.
- A-me'r-i-ca**; an extensive continent discovered more than three hundred years ago, is divided into North and South.
- Am'-herst town**; lately founded by Britain in the Bay of Bengal.
- A'-mi-ens**; a famous city in the north of France.
- A'-mour**; a great river of eastern Tartary.
- Am'-ster-da'm**; the capital of the kingdom of Holland, and one of the greatest seats of commerce in Europe.
- An-co'-na**; a considerable town and district in Roman Italy.
- An-da-lu'-si-a**; a fine province in the south of Spain.
- An'-da-mans**; a range of islands in the Bay of Bengal.

- A'n-des**; the Cor-dil-le'-ras, or chain of the Andes, a great and very lofty chain of mountains in South America.
- An'-dros**; an island in the Archipelago.
- An'-gers**; a city in the department of Maine and Loire.
- An'-gle-sey**; the north-west county of North Wales.
- An-go'-la**; a country of western Africa.
- An-go'-ra** (pron. An-gou'-ra); a city of Natolia, in Turkey.
- An-jou'**; a former province in the north-west of France.
- An-na'p-o-lis**; the seat of government in Maryland.
- An-ne'-cy**; a town of Savoy, in the kingdom of Sardinia.
- Ans-pa'ch**; a city of Germany, now in Bavaria.
- An-ti'l-las**; the West Indian Islands: the Greater Antillas are Cuba, St. Domingo, Jamaica, and Porto-Rico; the Lesser Antillas are those commonly called the Caribbee Islands, or Windward and Leeward Islands.
- An'-ti-och**; the ancient metropolis of Syria, now decayed.
- An-ti-pa'-ros**; a small island in the Grecian Archipelago.
- An'-trim**; a county in the north-east of Ireland.
- Ant'-werp**; a large and celebrated sea-port of Belgium.
- An-zi-co'**; a country of western Africa.
- Ap-en-nines**; a chain of mountains running through Italy.
- A-ra-bi-a**; a large country in the south-west of Asia.
- Ar'-a-can**; a country west of Ava, belonging to Britain.
- A'-ral**; a lake of Asia, to the east of the Caspian Sea.
- A'-ra-rat**; a celebrated and lofty mountain of Armenia.
- Ar-be'-la**; an ancient city of Kurdistan, in Asiatic Turkey.
- Ar-ca'-di-a**; a province of the ancient Peloponnesus.
- Arch-a'n-gel**; a considerable city in the north of Russia.
- Ar-chi-pe'l-a-go** (pron. Ar-ke-pel-a-go) and **Æ-ge-an Sea**; the islands and sea between Greece and Asia-minor.
- Arc-tic High-lands**; a territory in the north of Baffin's Bay.
- Ar-de'nnes**; a forest of Luxemburg and the Netherlands.
- Ar-ka'n-sas**; a large river and territory in North America.
- Arles** (pron. Arl); a large town in the south of France.
- Ar-me-ni-a**; a large country divided between Persia and Turkey.
- Ar'-ra-gon**; a very extensive province in Spain.
- As-ca-lo'n**; a town of Palestine.
- Ash-a'n-tee** (pron. Ash-aa'n-te'); a considerable kingdom of western Africa.
- A'-si-a**; a great continent east of Europe and Africa, and more extensive and fertile than either.
- A'-sov, or A'-zoph**; a town in southern Russia, on the Don.

As-pha
As-syr-
As-tra-
As-tu'-
A'-ther-
and
A'-thos
At'-las
A'-va;
empi-
Au'ck-l-
cover
A-ve'r-
Au'gs-b-
Av'-ig-
Av-ra'n
Fran-
Au's-tr-
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where
Aus-tri-
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Au-ve'r-
Ar'-a-m
A-zo're-
tugal
A'xum
Ba-bel-
Ba'-by-
Ba'-tri-
Ba-da-j
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Ba-da-g
Ba'-der
Rhine
Ba-dri-
Gang
Baf-fin
Ame
Bag-da
Turk
Ba-har

- As-phal-ti'-tes**, or the Dead Sea; a lake in Palestine.
- As-syr-i-a**; an ancient kingdom of Asia, now Kurdistan, &c.
- As-tra-ca'n**; a great city of Asiatic Russia.
- As-tu'-ri-as**; a northern province of Spain.
- A'-thens**; a celebrated city of ancient Greece, still the capital, and with remains of edifices.
- A'-thos**; a high mountain of northern Greece.
- A'-las**; a chain of lofty mountains in northern Africa.
- A'-va**; the name of the principal kingdom of the Birman empire, also of its capital.
- Au'ck-land Isles**; a group to the south of New Zealand, discovered by Captain Abraham Bristow, in 1806.
- A-ve'r-no**; a remarkable lake near Naples, in Italy.
- Au'gs-burg** (pron. Os-burg); a fine city of Bavaria.
- Av'-ig-non** (pron. Av'-i-non); a city in the south of France.
- Av-ra'nches** (pron. Av-ra'nsh); a town in the N. W. of France.
- Au's-tral-ia**, or New Holland; the largest island in the world, now colonized by Britain.
- Au-run-ga-ba'd**; a city in the Deccan of India.
- Au'-ster-litz** (pron. r-litz) a small town of Moravia, where Napoleon gained a famous victory.
- Aus-tri-a** (Os-tre-ä); a province of Germany, which gives name to the present empire.
- Au-ve'rgne** (pron. O-verne); a former province of France.
- Az'-a-mor**; a small seaport in Morocco.
- A-zo'res**; islands in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Portugal.
- A'xum**; an ancient and fine city of Abyssinia.
- Ba-bel-man'-deb**; a famous strait at the mouth of the Red Sea.
- Ba'-by-lon**; a celebrated ancient capital, now in ruins.
- Ba'c-tri-a**; an ancient kingdom of Asia, now Balk.
- Ba-da-jo's**; a very strong town of Spain, much contested in the late war.
- Ba-da-gry**; a large town of western Africa.
- Ba'-den**; a grand duchy on the right or eastern bank of the Rhine.
- Ba-dri-nath**; a famous shrine in India, near the source of the Ganges.
- Baf-fin's Bay**; a large gulf between Greenland and North America.
- Bag-dad** (pron. Bag-dat); a celebrated city of Asiatic Turkey, on the river Tigris.
- Ba-har**; a province of Hindostan, west of Bengal.

- Ba-hi-a**, or **St. Sal-va-dor**; a great seaport in Brazil.
- Bah-rein**; an island in the Persian Gulf, where there is a great pearl fishery.
- Ba'l-bee** (pron. Bolbeck); the ancient Heliopolis, in Syria, now in ruins.
- Ba'l-ly**; an island near Java, in the East Indies.
- Ba'l-ti-more** (pron. Bol-te-more); the capital of Maryland, in North America.
- Bam-ba'r-ra**; a large and fertile country of central Africa, along the Niger.
- Ban-ca**; an island near Sumatra, very rich in tin.
- Ban-cock**; the present capital of Siam, on the Meinam.
- Ba'n-da**; the chief of the islands producing nutmeg.
- Ba'n-ga-lore**; a large and strong town of Mysore in India.
- Ban-tam**; a town and district of Java.
- Bar-ba'-does**; a rich British island in the West Indies.
- Ba'r-ba-ry**; the northern part of Africa, from Morocco to Tripoli.
- Ba'r-ca**; a barren territory between Tripoli and Egypt.
- Bar-ce-lo'na**; a great trading city of Catalonia in Spain.
- Ba'-sle**; a protestant canton and city of Switzerland.
- Bas-so-ra** (pron. Bas'-ra); a principal seaport of Turkey, on the river Euphrates.
- Ba's-ti-a**; the capital of Corsica.
- Ba-ta'-vi-a**, in Java; capital of the Dutch Indian settlements.
- Bath**; a fine city, and the most frequented watering-place in England.
- Ba-va'-ri-a**; a large kingdom in Germany.
- Ba-yo'ne**; a flourishing seaport in the south of France.
- Beg-herme**; a warlike, but barbarous state of central Africa.
- Beh-ring's Strait** separates Asia from America in the north.
- Be-i-ra**; a province of Portugal.
- Bel-fa'st**; a large commercial town in the north of Ireland.
- Be'l-gi-um**; a recent kingdom formed of the southern Nether lands.
- Bel-gra'de**; a celebrated and strong town of Servia, in Turkey.
- Be-il-go-rod**, or **A-ker-man**; a town of Bessarabia.
- Be-loo'-chi-sta'n**; an extensive country of eastern Persia.
- Be-na'res**; a very ancient and populous city of British India.
- Ben-coo'-len**; a town in Sumatra, ceded by Britain to Holland.
- Be'nder**; a town of Bessarabia, now belonging to Russia.
- Be-ne-ve'n-to**; a city of Naples, belonging to the Pope.
- Bengal**; a large province of Hindostan, watered by the Ganges.

Be'-ni
bran
Be-re'-
Ber-g
Be'r-g
Be'r-g
Ber-lin
Ber-m
Berne
Bes-sa
Be'th-l
mou
Bil-bo'
Bil-dul
north
Bir (p
Birmin
of th
Bi's-ca
Bis-na
Bi-thy
Blanc
Ble'n-h
brat
Blois;
Boe'-to
Bo-go'
Bo-he'
pire.
Bois-le
Bo-ja-
Bo'k-h
Bo-lo'
Bo'l-to
Bom-b
Bon-n
Boo'-t
cove
Bo'r-d
wes
Bor-g
king
Bo'r-r
Bo'r-r

Be'-nin; a country and large town of western Africa, on a branch of the Niger.

Be-re'-zi-na; a river of Russian Lithuania.

Be'r-gen; a seaport town of Norway.

Be'r-gen; the Dutch name of the town of Mons.

Be'r-gen-op-zoom; a strong town of North Brabant.

Ber-l'in; a fine city, the capital of Prussia.

Ber-mu'-das; British islands near the American coast.

Berne; the chief canton and city of Switzerland.

Bes-sa'-ra-bi-a; a province of Russia, conquered from Turkey.

Be'th-le-hem (pron. *Be'th-lem*); a village of Palestine, famous as the place of our Saviour's nativity.

Bil-bo'-a; the capital of Biscay, in Spain.

Bil-dul-ge-ri'd (properly *Bled-el-je-réde*); a territory of northern Africa, abounding in dates.

Bir (pron. *Beer*); a town of Diarbekr, on the Euphrates.

Bi'rmingham; a very large town of England, the chief seat of the hardware manufacture.

Bi's-cay (*Bis-key*); a province in the north of Spain.

Bis-na-ga'r; a city of southern Hindostan.

Bi-thy'n-i-a; an ancient province in the north of Asia Minor.

Blanc, Mont; the highest mountain of Europe, in Savoy.

Ble'n-heim (pron. *Ble'n-hem*); a village in Bavaria, celebrated for a victory gained there by the British in 1704.

Blois; an ancient and famous city of France, on the Loire.

Boe'-ton; an island of the Oriental Archipelago.

Bo-go'-ta, Santa Fé de; the capital of Colombia.

Bo-he'-mi-a; a German kingdom, part of the Austrian empire.

Bois-le-Duc; a town in Dutch Brabant.

Bo-ja-do'r (pron. *Bo-ya-dor*); a cape on the west of Africa.

Bo'k-ha-ra; a large country and city of Independent Tartary.

Bo-lo'g-na (pron. *Bo-lo-nya*); a duchy in Roman Italy.

Bo'l-ton; a great manufacturing town, in Lancashire.

Bom-ba'y; a British city and presidency in Hindostan.

Bon-ny; a large seaport in Africa, at the mouth of the Niger.

Boo'-thi-a; a large territory and tract in North America, discovered by Capt. Ross.

Bo'r-deaux (pron. *Boor-dô*); a great commercial town in the west of France.

Bor-go'o; a large country of interior Africa, comprising eight kingdoms.

Bo'r-ne-o; a great island of southern Asia.

Bo'r-nou; a kingdom in the interior of Africa.

Bo-ro-di'no; a village in Russia, where a great battle was fought by Napoleon.

Bo's-ni-a; a province of European Turkey.

Bos-ton; the capital of the State of Massachusetts, in North America.

Bo'th-ni-a, a subdivision of western Finland.

Bo-vines (pron. Bo-ve'ne); a town in the southern Netherlands, where a great battle was fought.

Bo'u-logne (pron. Boo-lo'yne); a seaport in the north of France.

Bo'ur-bon; an island in the Indian Sea, belonging to France.

Bo'us-sa; a country and city on the Niger, where Mongo Park was killed.

Bou-ta'n; a country in the north of Hindostan.

Bra-ba'nt, North; a province of the kingdom of Holland.

Bra-ba'nt, South; a province of Belgium, containing the capital.

Bra-ga'n-za; a considerable town in the north of Portugal.

Bran-den-burg; a province of Prussia.

Brass; a port of western Africa, at the mouth of the Niger.

Braz-il; a vast country in South America, once belonging to Portugal, but now separated from it.

Bre-da; a large and strong town, capital of Dutch Brabant.

Bre'men; a duchy in the kingdom of Hanover; also an independent commercial city.

Bre's-lau; a duchy and large city of Silesia, in Prussia.

Brest; the chief naval arsenal in the west of France.

Bre'tagne (pron. Bri't-ta-ny); a former province of France, on the west.

Bre'ton, Cape; an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Bright-he'lm-stone (now written and pron. Bri'gh-ton); a famous sea-bathing place in Sussex.

Bri's-tol; a great commercial city in the west of England.

Bri't-ain; a general name given to the largest of the British Islands, including England, Wales, and Scotland.

Bruges (pron. Bruge); a city of the Netherlands.

Brunswick; a duchy and city in the north of Germany.

Bru's-sels; the capital city of Belgium.

Bu'da; the capital of Hungary.

Bu'en-os Ayres; the capital of La Plata, in South America.

Bu'l-ga-ria; a large province of Turkey, south of the Danube.

Bu'r-gun-dy; a district of France, famous for its wines.

By-za'n-tium; an ancient city, now Constantinople.

Caen (pron. Cann); an ancient town of Normandy.

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- Ca-bu'l** (pron. *Cau-bu'l*); a kingdom of eastern Persia, bordering on Hindostan.
- Ca'-dis**; the greatest commercial town of Spain, on the south-west.
- Caf-fra'-ri-a**; a country of southern Africa, east of the colony of Good Hope.
- Cag-li-a'-ri**; the chief city in the island of Sardinia.
- Cai-ro**; the modern capital of Egypt.
- Cal-a-bar**, Old and New; ports in Africa, on branches of the Niger.
- Ca-la'-bria**; the southern province of Naples.
- Ca'-lais**; a seaport of France, where English travellers usually land.
- Cal-cu't-ta**; the capital of the English empire in India.
- Ca-le-do'-ni-a**, New; a large island in the South Sea.
- Cal-i-cut**; a kingdom in the S. W. of Hindostan.
- Cal-i-fo'r-ni-a**; a peninsula of Spanish North America.
- Cal-la'-o**; the port of Lima, in Peru.
- Cal-mar**; a seaport town of Sweden, or the Baltic.
- Ca'l-va-ry**; the mountain of crucifixion, in Jerusalem.
- Cam-ba'y**; a fine town in the N. W. of Hindostan.
- Cam-bo'-di-a**; a kingdom of Asia, subject to Cochinchina.
- Cam-bra'y**; a large and celebrated city of French Flanders.
- Cam-bridge**; a town and university in England.
- Cam-pa-na di Ro-ma**; the territory round Rome.
- Cam-pe'-chy**; a bay and territory in New Spain.
- Ca'n-a-da**; a large country in British North America.
- Ca-na-ra**; a district on the coast of Malabar.
- Can-da'-har**; a province and city of Cabul.
- Ca'n-ter-bury**; an ancient city of England, with a fine cathedral.
- Ca'n-ton**; the chief commercial city in China.
- Cape-Town**; the town of the Cape of Good Hope.
- Cape Verde Islands**; a group on the eastern side of the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Portugal.
- Ca-ra'-cas**; a country and large city of South America.
- Ca-ra-ma'-ni-a**; a province in the south of Asia Minor.
- Ca'r-licle**; an ancient and considerable city in the north of England.
- Ca'r-lo-stad** (pron. *Ca'rl-stat*); the capital of Austrian Croatia.
- Ca'rls-ru-he**; the seat of government in the Grand Duchy of Baden.
- Car-ma'-ni-a**; a province of Persia, now Kerman.
- Car-ni-o'-la**; a province of the Austrian empire.

- Ca-ro-ll'-na, North and South; two States in North America.
 Car-pa'-thi-an Mountains; a chain dividing Hungary from Poland.
 Car-tha-ge'-na; a large and ancient seaport in Spain; also another in Colombia.
 Ca'sh-gar; the capital of Chinese Tartary.
 Cash-mere; a country and city in India, now subject to the sheiks.
 Ca's-pi-an; a great inland sea in the west of Asia.
 Cas-ti'le (pron. Cas-te'lo), Old and New; ancient kingdoms in Spain.
 Cat-a-lo'-ni-a; a considerable province in Spain to the north-east.
 Ca'u-ca-sus; a chain of mountains between the Black Sea and the Caspian.
 Cay-e'-nne; a French settlement in Guyana.
 Ce'l-e-bes; a large island of the Oriental Archipelago.
 Ceph-a-lo-ni'a (pron. Chef-a-lo-ni'a); one of the seven Ionian Islands.
 Cey-lo'n (Se-lon); a large island in the East Indies, subject to Great Britain.
 Chal-de-a (Kal-de-a); an ancient kingdom, part of Babylon.
 Cha-li-cut (Kal-le-cut); the present capital of Tigre, in Abyssinia.
 Cha'm-pagne (pron. Sham-paine) a former province of France, famous for its wines.
 Chan-der-na-gu'r; a French settlement in Bengal.
 Che'r-bourg (pron. She'r-burg); a strong seaport of France.
 Che'r-son (pron. Khe'r-son); a government and city of Russia, near the Black Sea.
 Che's-ter, an ancient and large city in the west of England.
 Chi'-li (pron. Ches'-le); a republic on the south-west of South America.
 Chi'm-bo-ra-zo; a mountain in South America, long supposed the highest in the world.
 Chi'-na; a very extensive and populous empire in Asia.
 Chi't-tore; a large and ancient city of Ajmere, in India.
 Cho'o-zim, or Khotim; a Russian town in Moldavia.
 Cho-ra-xa'n; an extensive province in the north-east of Persia.
 Chris-ti-a'-ni-a; the capital of Norway.
 Cin-ci'n-na-ti; a flourishing town, the largest in Ohio, and in the western States of America.
 Cir-ca's-si-a; a country of Asia, tributary to Russia.

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- Co-burg**; a principality of Upper Saxony.
Co-chin-Chi'-na; a kingdom of eastern Asia, which now holds sway over Cambodia, Tonquin, and Tsiampa.
Co-i'm-bra; a city with the chief university of Portugal.
Co-lo'gne (pron. Co-lo'yne); a city in the duchy of the Rhine.
Co-lo'm-bi-a; a republican state in the north of South America, now divided into New Grenada, Venezuela, and the Equador.
Co-lu'm-bi-a, the; a large river of North America, running into the Pacific Ocean.
Co-lu'm-bi-a; a district of the United States, containing Washington, the capital.
Co'n-go; a kingdom in western Africa.
Con-nau'ght; the western province of Ireland.
Con-ne'e-ti-cut; one of the States of New England.
Con-stan-ti-no'-ple; a great city, the capital of Turkey.
Co-pen-ha'-gen; the capital of Denmark.
Cor-cy'-ra; an ancient island, now Corfu.
Cor-do'-va; an ancient kingdom and city in Spain, with a splendid cathedral.
Cor-fu'; the ancient Coreyra, an island and city, capital of the Ionian republic.
Co'-rinth; a very ancient town of the Morea, now decayed.
Cork; a county and great seaport in the south of Ireland.
Co'rnwall; a county of England, famous for its tin.
Co-ro-ma'n-del; the eastern coast of the Deccan, in India.
Co'r-si-ca; an island in the Mediterranean, now French.
Cor-to'-na; an ancient town in Tuscany.
Co-ru'n-na; a noted seaport in the north of Spain.
Cra'-cow; a small free city and territory of Poland.
Cre-mo'-na; an ancient town of Milan in Italy.
Cre's-sy; a village of France, famous for the battle of 1346.
Cron-sta'dt; a large town, the port of Petersburg.
Cu'-ba; the largest island in the West Indies, belonging to Spain.
Cu'-ma-na; a large city of Colombia, in South America.
Cuz-co; a large city, the ancient capital of Peru.
Cy-cia-des; small islands of the Grecian Archipelago.
Cy-prus; a large and fertile island in the Levant.
Da-bul; a town on the coast of Malabar, in India.
Dac-ca; a city of Bengal, famous for its muslins.
Da'-ci-a; an ancient country, now Transylvania.
Da-ghe-sta'n; a province of Russia in Asia, on the Caspian.

Da-ho'-mey; a powerful but barbarous kingdom in western Africa.

Da-le-ca'r-li-a; a northern province of Sweden.

Da'm-be-a; a great lake and district of Abyssinia.

Da mi-et-ta; a considerable seaport of Egypt, on a branch of the Nile.

Da'nt-zic; a great commercial town in Prussian Poland, at the mouth of the Vistula.

Da'n-ube; the largest river in Europe, flowing through Germany and Turkey, and falling into the Black Sea.

Dar-da-ne'lles; two ancient castles, protecting the Bosphorus, or Strait of Constantinople.

Da'r-fur; a large but rude kingdom of interior Africa.

Da'-ri-en; a narrow isthmus connecting North and South America.

Dau'-phi-ny; a mountainous province in the south of France.

Dec-can; the Peninsula, or southern part, of Hindostan.

De-la-ware; a great river, and one of the States of North America.

De'l-hi; a province and great capital of northern Hindostan.

De'-los; an island in the Archipelago.

De'l-ta; the northern part of Egypt, intersected by branches of the Nile.

De-me-ra'-ra; a rich British settlement on the coast of Guiana.

De'n-mark; a small kingdom of northern Europe.

Der-by; a fine town of England, with flourishing manufactures.

Deux-Ponts (*Zwei-Brücken*); a town on the Rhine.

Di-ar-be'-kir; a mountainous province of Asiatic Turkey.

Dieppe (pron. *Dec-eppe*); a seaport in the north of France.

Di'-jon; a large city of France, capital of Burgundy.

Di-u; an island and town of Guzarat, belonging to Portugal.

Do-mi'n-go, St.; a large West India island, now Hayti.

Do-min-i'-ca; a British island in the West Indies.

Don, or Ta-na'-is; a great river, running into the Black Sea.

Don-go'-la; a kingdom and two towns in Nubia.

Do'r-drecht (pron. *Dor-dreckt*); a trading town in Holland.

Do'-ver; a port of England, whence travellers usually sail for France.

Dou-ro'; a large river flowing through Spain and Portugal.

Dre's-den; the capital of the kingdom of Saxony.

Dro'n-theim; a city of Norway, towards the north.

Dub-lin; the capital of Ireland.

Dun-dee; a great commercial town in the east of Scotland.

Du'n-kirk; a seaport in the north of France.

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- Du'r-ham ; a handsome city in the north of England.
 Du's-sel-dorf ; a handsome town in the duchy of the Rhine.
 Dwí'-na ; two considerable rivers of Russia.
 E'-boe ; a great trading city and district of Africa, on the Niger.
 E'-bro ; a large river in the east of Spain.
 Ed'-in-burgh ; the capital of Scotland.
 E'-gypt ; an ancient kingdom of Africa, nominally a province of Turkey, but really independent.
 El'-ba ; an island on the coast of Tuscany.
 El'be (pron. Elb) ; a large river of Germany.
 El-e-pha'n-ta ; an island near Bombay, with remarkable antiquities.
 El-si-nore, a seaport of Denmark, commanding the Sound.
 Em'den ; the principal seaport of Hanover.
 Eng'-land ; the southern part of Great Britain, containing 40 counties.
 E-o-li-an Isles ; a volcanic cluster to the north of Sicily.
 E-pi'-rus ; an ancient country, now part of European Turkey.
 Er'-furt ; the capital of Thuringia, in Prussian Saxony.
 E-ri-e ; a large lake in North America.
 E-ri-va'n (pron. E-ri-va'un) ; a town and province of Persia.
 Erne ; an extensive and beautiful lake in Ireland.
 Er-ze-rum (pron. Er-ze-ro'om) ; the capital of Armenia.
 Es-cu'-ri-al ; a palace in New Castile, in Spain.
 Es-qui-ma'ux (pron. Ess-ki-mo') ; an uncivilised people in North America and Greenland.
 Es-tre-ma-du'-ra ; a central province of Spain.
 E-thi-o'-pi-a ; the ancient name of Nubia and Abyssinia.
 Et'-na ; a lofty volcanic mountain in Sicily.
 E-tru'-ria ; the ancient name of Tuscany.
 Eu-phra'-tes ; a great river in Asia, which falls into the Persian Gulf.
 Eu-rope ; the smallest quarter of the world, but the most distinguished for power, arts, and civilisation.
 E'-v-reux (pron. Evero') ; a large town in the north of France.
 E'x-e-ter, a large city, the capital of Devonshire.
 Eyeo ; a large town, capital of Yarriba, in central Africa.
 Fars, or Pars ; a province in the south of Persia.
 Fas, or Fez ; a province and large city of Morocco.
 Fer-na'n-do Po ; a mountainous island in the Gulf of Benin, where Britain has lately formed a settlement.
 Fer-ra'-ra ; a fine and ancient city of Italy.
 Fer'-ro ; the westernmost of the Canary Islands.

Fe'r-rol; a naval station in the N. W. of Spain.

Fes-zan; a country of interior Africa, with a great inland trade.

Fl'n-land; a northern province of Russia.

Fla'n-dera, East and West; two fine provinces of Belgium.

Flor'-ence; the capital city of Tuscany.

Flo-ri'-da (pron. Flo-re'e-da); a territory of North America.

Flush-ing; a remarkable seaport of Zealand in Holland.

Fo'-ki-en; a province in China.

Fon-ta-ra'-bi-a; a small seaport of Biscay, in Spain.

For-mo'-sa (properly Taiwan); a large island near China.

For-te-ven-tu-ra; one of the small Canary Islands.

France; a great and powerful kingdom in Europe.

France, Isle of; in the Indian Ocean; now the Mauritius.

Fra'nk-fort; an independent city on the river Mayne, in Germany; also one on the Oder, in Prussia.

Fre'd-er-icks-burg; a considerable town in Norway.

Fre'd-er-ick-town; the capital of New Brunswick, in North America.

Fre-i-berg; a town of Saxony, celebrated for its mines.

Frey-burg (pron. Fry'-burg); a town in the duchy of Baden, formerly the capital of the Brisgau.

Fri'-burg (pron. Fre'e-burg); one of the Swiss Cantons.

Friendly Islands; a group of fine islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Frie's-land (pron. Fre'es-land); a province of the Dutch Netherlands.

Fri'-u-li; a province of Italy, on the north-east.

Fron-tig-ni-a'e (pron. Fron-tin-ya'e); a town in the south of France, noted for its wines.

Fu'n-da; a large commercial town on the Tshadda, in central Africa.

Gai-e'-ta; a celebrated town of Naples.

Gal-l'-ci-a; a province of Spain, in the north-west.

Gal-l'-ci-a; a kingdom of the Austrian monarchy.

Ga'l-i-lee; a country of ancient Palestine.

Gall, St.; a considerable town in Switzerland.

Ga'm-bi-a; a great river of Negroland, in western Africa.

Ga'n-ges; a celebrated river of India.

Ga's-co-ny; a former province of France, in the S. W.

Ga'-za; an ancient town in Palestine.

Gel-der-land; a province of the Dutch Netherlands.

Ge-ne'-va; a republican canton and city of Switzerland.

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- Ge'n-o-a ; once a republic, now a province of Sardinia.
 George, St. ; a strong fort at Madras, in India.
 George, St. ; the largest of the Bermudas Islands.
 Ge'or-gi-a ; a province of Asiatic Russia.
 Ge'or-gi-a ; a southern State of North America.
 Ge'or-gi-an Isles ; a large group in the Arctic Ocean, discovered by Captain Parry.
 Ge'r-ma-n-y ; a large portion of Europe, divided into many states.
 Ghent (pron. Gent and Gann) ; the chief town in East Flanders.
 Ghi'-lan (pron. Gee'-laun) ; a province of western Persia.
 Gib'-ral-tar ; a strong town and fort in Spain, belonging to Great Britain.
 Gi'-lo'-lo ; the largest of the Molucca Islands.
 Gi'-gen-ti ; a city of Sicily, with fine ruins of the ancient Agrigentum.
 Gla'-ris ; one of the twenty-two cantons of Switzerland.
 Gla'-gow ; a large and flourishing city in the west of Scotland.
 Glatz ; a considerable town in Bohemia.
 Glo'-ces-ter (pron. Glo's-ter) ; a county and city of England.
 Gol-co'n-da ; a province of southern Hindostan.
 Gom-bro'n (pron. Gom-bro'on) ; a seaport in Persia.
 Go'n-dar ; the capital of Abyssinia.
 Good-Hope ; a large British colony ; the southernmost part of Africa. Its Cape is the south-west point.
 Go'th-ard, St. ; a high mountain in Switzerland.
 Go't-ten-burg ; the chief commercial town in Sweden.
 Got-ti'n-gen ; a large town in Hanover, with a famous university.
 Go'-tha ; a principality of Upper Saxony.
 Gra-na'-da ; a city and fertile province in the south of Spain.
 Gratz ; the capital of Styria, in Austria.
 Grave (pron. Graav) ; a strong town of the central Netherlands.
 Great Britain ; the name of the largest of the British Islands, fully described in the Grammar of British Geography.
 Greece ; a celebrated country, once included in European Turkey, now independent.
 Greeks ; the natives of Greece ; also those inhabitants of Turkey who are of the Greek church.
 Gre'en-land ; a large country of the Arctic Seas, celebrated for the whale fishery on its coasts.
 Gre'en-ock ; a great commercial town in the west of Scotland.

- Gre-no'-ble**; an episcopal town in the south of France.
- Gri'-sons** (pron. Gre'e-zons); a people who inhabit the Alps in Switzerland.
- Grô'd-no**; a town of Lithuania, now in Russia.
- Gro'n-in-gen**; a province of Holland.
- Gua-da-lo'upe** (pron. Ga-de-loop); one of the Caribbee Islands, belonging to France.
- Gua'ti-ma-la**; a new American state north of Mexico, with a capital of the same name.
- Guay-a'-quil**; a territory and large city of South America.
- Gui-a-na**; a large country of South America, between the rivers Orinoco and Maranon.
- Gui'n-e-a**; a part of western Africa, from which slaves are brought.
- Gu'z-e-rat**; a fertile province of western Hindostan.
- Hae'r-lem** (pron. Har-lem); a large town of Holland.
- Hague**; the seat of government in Holland.
- Hai-nault**; a province of Belgium.
- Ha'-li-fax**; a town of Yorkshire, carrying on great woollen manufactures.
- Ha'-li-fax**; the capital of Nova Scotia.
- Ha'm-burg**; a large independent city in the north of Germany.
- Ha'-mi**; a country and city of Chinese Tartary.
- Ha'n-o-ver**; a kingdom of Germany, belonging to the king of England.
- Hanse Towns**; an ancient confederacy of seaport towns, united for common interest, as Hamburg, Bremen, Dantzick.
- Ha'r-wich** (pron. Har-ridge); a seaport town of Essex.
- Ha-va'n-na**; the capital of Cuba, in the West Indies.
- Havre-de-Grace** (pron. Ha'-av); a seaport town in the north of France.
- He'b-ri-des**, (properly *He-bu-des*); islands on the west of Scotland.
- Heib-ri-des, New**; islands on the western side of the Pacific Ocean.
- He'i-del-berg**; an ancient and considerable town of the Grand Duchy of Baden.
- He-le'-na, St.**; an island in the Atlantic, subject to Britain.
- He'l-voet-sluyts** (pron. He'l-vet-sloos); a maritime town of Holland.
- Her-cu-la'-ne-um**; an ancient city of Naples, overwhelmed by the eruptions of Vesuvius, lately opened.
- Her-man-sta'dt**; the capital of Transylvania.
- Herts-berg**, or **Herz-berg**, a town of Prussian Saxony.

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Hesse (pron. Hess) Darm-stadt; a grand duchy of Germany, of which Darmstadt is the capital.

Hesse (pron. Hess), Electoral; a sovereignty of Germany, of which Cassel is the capital.

Hi-e-ro'p-o-lis; an ancient town of Asia Minor.

Him-a-la'-yah; a range of mountains in India, the highest in the world.

Hin-do-sta'n; that part of India which is within the Ganges.

His-pan-i-o'-la; the eastern half of the island of St. Domingo.

Ho'-ang-ho; a very great river which runs across China.

Ho-bart-town; the capital town of Van Diemen's Land.

Hogue'; a town of France, on the north coast, near Cape Barfleur.

Ho'l-land, North and South; two provinces of Holland.

Ho'l-land; a new kingdom formed of the Seven United Provinces.

Hol-stein; a province of Germany, subject to Denmark.

Ho'-ly-head; a port of North Wales, whence packets sail for Dublin.

Hon-du-ras; a province of New Spain, in the West Indies.

Hoo-Qua'ng (pron. Hu-ca'ng); a province of China.

Ho'-reb; a famous mountain in the north-west of Arabia.

Horn, Cape; the most southern point of America.

Hou's-sa; a large and populous region in the interior of Africa.

Hu'd-son's Bay; a large gulf of North America.

Hull; a great commercial town in the east of England.

Hu'n-ga-ry; a kingdom now included in the Austrian empire.

Hu'-ron; an extensive lake in Canada.

Hy'-dra; a Greek island, famous for its commerce and navy.

Hy-dra-ba'd; the capital of the Deccan in Hindostan.

Hyr-ca'-ni-a; the ancient name of a country in Persia.

Ja-co'-ba; a kingdom and city of interior Africa, on the Shary.

Ja'f-fa (pron. Yaf-fa); a town of Palestine; the ancient Joppa.

Ja-ma'i-ca; the principal of the English West India Islands.

Ja-ne'i-ro (pron. Ja-ne'-ro); a province of Brasil.

Ia'n-ni-na (pron. Ya'n-ni-na); a strong town, the present capital of Albania.

Ja-pa'n; an empire of eastern Asia, composed of several large islands.

Ja'-va; the most fertile island of the Indian Archipelago.

I'ce-land; a large island in the Northern Ocean, belonging to Denmark.

- I'da; a famous mountain in the island of Candia.
 I-du-me'-a, or E'dom; an ancient country near Palestine.
 Je'd-do; the metropolis of the empire of Japan.
 Je-na; a town of Upper Saxony, where Napoleon gained a famous victory in 1806.
 Jen-ne'; a great commercial city of Africa, on the Niger.
 Je'r-sey; a British island near the coast of France.
 Je-ru'-sa-lem; a famous city, capital of Judea and of Palestine.
 Je's-so (pron. Ye'd-so); a large island, tributary to Japan.
 Il-li-nois; a river and State in North America.
 In-di-a'-na; one of the United States in North America.
 In'dies, East, comprehend all the countries of Asia watered by the Indian Ocean.
 In'-dies, West, comprehend a vast number of fertile islands, of all sizes, between North and South America.
 In'-dus; a large river of Asia, flowing along the west of Hindostan.
 In-gol-sta'dt; a considerable town of Bavaria.
 In'-gri-a; a province of Russia, in the government of Petersburg.
 In-nis-ki'l-len; a strong town of Ulster, in Ireland.
 Ins-pruck; a town in the Tyrol, a province of Austria.
 In-ve'r-ness; a large town in the north of Scotland.
 I-o'-ni-an Islands; seven islands, on the western coast of Greece, under the protection of Great Britain.
 Jo'r-dan; the principal river of ancient Judea, and modern Palestine.
 Ip-sa'-ra; a Greek island, distinguished in the late war.
 I're-land; one of the British Isles, a fine and fertile country.
 I'r-koutsk, the capital of eastern Siberia.
 Ir'-tysh; a large river of Tobolsk, in Asiatic Russia.
 Is'-mail; a very strong fortress of Bessarabia, stormed by Suwarrow.
 Is-pa-ha'n; the former capital of Persia.
 Is'-tria; a province of Austria on the Adriatic Sea.
 It'-a-ly; a very large and fine country in the south of Europe.
 Ith'-a-ca, now Te-a'-ki; one of the Ionian Islands.
 Iv'-i-ca; an island of Spain, in the Mediterranean Sea.
 Ju't-land; a peninsula, the chief part of Denmark.
 Ka'f-fa; a sea-port of Crim Tartary, now Russian.
 Kamts-cha't-ka; a large peninsula, on the east of Asiatic Russia.
 Ka'-no; the chief commercial city in the east of central Africa.
 Ka'ah-na; a large kingdom and city in central Africa.
 Kehl; a strong fortress on the Rhine, in the duchy of Baden.

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- Ken-tu'c-ky; one of the United States in North America.
 Ke'r-ry; a county in Ireland, province of Munster.
 Kha'n-deish, or Can-deish; a province in the west of Hindostan.
 Kho'-jend; a large city of Independent Tartary.
 Kho'-ten; a fertile country, and a city in Chinese Tartary.
 Kî'a-ma; a country and city of Africa, west of the Niger.
 Kî'an-nan; a province of China.
 Kî'an-si; a province of China.
 Kiel; a large and strong town of Holstein.
 Kil-ke'n-ny; a county and large town of Leinster, in Ireland.
 Kî'l-la'r-ney; a town and beautiful lake in the south of Ireland.
 Kîngs-ton; the chief seaport in Jamaica.
 Kîngs-ton; the principal town in Upper Canada.
 Kî'n-sale; an ancient and considerable port in the south of Ireland.
 Kî'ov; the capital of the Russian Ukraine.
 Kir-ree; a trading town at the head of the delta of the Niger.
 Ko'-la; the capital of Russian Lapland.
 Kôn-igs-berg; the capital of Regal or Eastern Prussia.
 Ku-ri-les; a cluster of islands in the sea of Kamtschatka.
 Lab-ra-do'r; a large but barren country in North America.
 La-da'uk; a considerable country and city of Thibet.
 La-do'-ga; a considerable lake of Russia in Europe.
 La-dro'-ne, or Ma-ri-an Islands; a cluster of isles on the western side of the Pacific Ocean, subject to Spain.
 La-ho're; a province and great city of western Hindostan.
 La'-nark; a county and town in Scotland.
 Lan-da'u; a strong town near the Rhine, belonging to Bavaria.
 Lan-dre'-cy; a town of France, in the north-east.
 La'nds-hut; a strong town of Bavaria.
 Lands-kro'-na; a seaport town of Sweden, on the Baltic.
 Lan-gue-do'c; a large province in the south of France.
 La'-os; a country of the eastern Indian peninsula.
 La'p-land; a large country in the north of Europe.
 La-ri's-sa; an ancient town of Thessaly, in Greece.
 Las-sa; the capital of Thibet, in Asia.
 La't-ta-koo; a considerable town of South Africa, in the Boshuana country.
 Lau-sa'ne (pron. Lo-sa'n); a pleasant town on the lake of Geneva.
 La'w-rence, St.; a great river of North America, flowing through Canada.
 La'y bach; the capital of Carniola in Austria.
 Le'-ba-non; a high mountain in Syria, famous for its cedars.

- Leeds** ; a large town in Yorkshire, the chief seat of the woollen manufacture.
- Le'g-horn** (pron. Le'-gorn, properly Livorno); a maritime town of Tuscany.
- Le'in-ster** ; (pron. Le'-an-ster ;) the eastern division of Ireland.
- Le'ip-zig** ; a large town of Saxony, noted for its fairs.
- Le'man** ; a beautiful lake in Switzerland, generally called the Lake of Geneva.
- Le'm-berg** ; the capital of Galicia.
- Le'm-nos** ; an island off the entrance of the Dardanelles.
- Le'o-minster** (pron. Le'm-ster); a town of Herefordshire.
- Le-o-to'ng** ; a province bordering on the Chinese Empire.
- Le-pa'n-to** ; a gulf and sea-port of Greece, where a famous naval battle was fought.
- Leu-ca'-dia** (now Santa Maura); one of the Ionian Islands.
- Le'w-is** ; a large island, part of the Scottish Hebrides.
- Le'y-den** ; a large town and university of Holland.
- Li'-be-ri-a** ; an American settlement lately formed in Western Africa.
- Liege** ; a city and province of Belgium.
- Li'-ma** ; the middle division and capital of Peru.
- Li'm-burg** ; a province of Belgium, partly Dutch.
- Li'-me-rick** ; (pron. Li'm-rick ;) a county and large city of Munster, in Ireland.
- Li'n-coln** ; a handsome inland city in the east of England.
- Li-pa'-ri** ; one of the Eolian Isles off the coast of Sicily.
- Li'p-pe** ; a small principality of Northern Germany.
- Li'a-bon** ; the capital of Portugal, on the Tagus.
- Lisle, or Lille** ; a large and strong town in the north of France.
- Lith-u-a'-ni-a** ; a large country, formerly Polish, now Russian.
- Li-va'-di-a** ; a province and town of Greece.
- Li'-ver-pool** ; a very great commercial city on the western coast of England.
- Lo-a'n-go** ; a country of Western Africa.
- Loch-a'-ber** (pron. Lo'-ha-ber); a district of Inverness, in the north of Scotland.
- Lo'-di** ; a town of Lombardy, where Napoleon gained a great battle.
- Lo'g-gun** ; an industrious and populous country of Central Africa.
- Loire** ; the largest river in France.
- Lo'm-bar-dy** ; a kingdom which formerly included the whole north of Italy, now Austrian.
- Lo'-mond, Loch** ; a large lake in the west of Scotland.

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Lo'n-don ; the capital of the United Empire of Great Britain and Ireland, one of the largest and the most commercial cities in the world.

Lo'n-don-de'r-ry ; a county and city of Ulster, in Ireland.

Loo-choo' Isles ; a noted group lying to the east of China.

Lo-re't-to ; a town in Roman Italy, where there is a famous image of the Virgin, much visited by pilgrims.

L'O'ri-ent ; a considerable sea-port of Britany, in France.

Lo'-thi-an ; a fertile district of Scotland, which includes Edinburgh, the capital.

Lo'u-is-burg ; (pron. Lo'o-is-burg;) a petty village, once the capital of Breton Island, in North America.

Lo'u-is, St. ; the largest town of the Missouri State in America.

Lou-is-i-a'-na ; a southern state of North America.

Lou-is-vi'lle ; the largest town of Kentucky, in America.

Lou-va'in, or Leuven ; a large town of Brabant, in the Netherlands.

Lu-be'c ; an independent city in the north of Germany.

Lu-ca'y-o ; the chief of the Bahama Islands.

Lu'e-ca ; a duchy of northern Italy.

Lu-ce'rne ; a canton, city, and extensive lake in Switzerland.

Lu'ci-a, St. ; one of the West Indian Islands, belonging to Great Britain.

Lu'ck-now ; a splendid city, the capital of Oude in India.

Lu'-nen-burg ; a province of the kingdom of Hanover.

Lu'ne-vi'lle ; (pron. Lune-veel;) a town of Lorraine in the N. E. of France.

Lu'x-em-burg ; a grand duchy and city of Germany, annexed mostly to Holland, but a part to Belgium.

Ly'-on-nois (pron. Le'-on-nay) ; a former province of France.

Ly'-ons ; the second city in France, where there are great silk manufactures.

Ma-ca'o ; a Portuguese island near Canton, in China.

Ma'-cas-sar ; a kingdom of Celebes, in the East Indies.

Mad-a-ga's-car ; a large island in the Indian Ocean, east of Africa.

Ma-dei'-ras (pro. Ma-de'-ras) ; Madeira Proper, Porto-Santo, and the Desertas ; islands in the Atlantic Ocean.

Ma-dra's ; a great city and presidency of British India.

Ma-dri'd ; the capital of Spain.

Ma-du'-ra ; a small southern province of Hindostan.

Ma'es-tricht ; a strong town in Belgium, but attached by treaty to Holland.

Ma'g-de-burg ; the capital of Prussian Saxony.

Ma-go'l-lan; a famous strait in the southern part of South America, leading into the Pacific.

Maine, or **Mayn**; a large river of Germany.

Maine; a former province in the west of France.

Maine; the north-easternmost of the United States, America.

Ma-jo'r-ca; an island of Spain, in the Mediterranean.

Ma-la-ba'r; a part of the western coast of Hindostan.

Ma'-la-ga; a great commercial city on the south coast of Spain.

Ma-lay-a, or **Ma-la'-c-a**; a peninsula in the south of Asia, lately ceded to England, containing the sea-port of Malacca.

Ma'l-di-ves; a cluster of small islands west of Malabar.

Ma'-lo, **St.**; a sea-port town in the north of France.

Ma'l-ta; an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Great Britain.

Man; an island between England and Ireland.

Ma'n-ches-ter; a great city, the chief seat of the cotton manufacture in Britain.

Man-ga-lo're; a sea-port town on the coast of Malabar.

Ma'nn-heim; a strong fortified town of the duchy of Baden, in Germany.

Ma-ni'l-la; the capital of the Philippine Islands.

Ma'n-tu-a; a considerable duchy and city in Austrian Italy.

Ma-ra-ca'y-bo; a province and sea-port of Columbia.

Ma'r-a-thon; a village of Attica, in Ancient Greece.

Mar-a-no'n, commonly **Amazons**; a great river of South America.

Ma-ran-ha'm; a province and sea-port on the north coast of Brazil.

Ma-re'n-go; a town of Piedmont, where Napoleon gained a famous battle.

Ma-ri'-no (pron. **Ma-ree'-no**), **St.**; a little republic of Italy.

Ma'r-ly; a village near Versailles, with a vast aqueduct.

Mar-mo'-ra, the **Sea of**; connects the Black Sea with the Archipelago.

Mar-que'-sas; a considerable group of islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Mar-se'illes; the chief sea-port in the south of France.

Mar-ta-ban; a province of the Birman Empire.

Mar-ti-ni'-que; an island in the West Indies, belonging to France.

Ma'r-war; a powerful Rajpoot principality in the west of India.

Ma'-ry-land; one of the United States of North America.

Mae-ca-chu'-sets; one of the United States of North America.

Ma-su'-ah; the principal sea-port of Abyssinia.

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- Ma-su-li-pa-tam'**; a great manufacturing town on the Coromandel coast of Hindostan.
- Ma'-ta-pan**, Cape; the most southern cape of the Morea.
- Mau-ri-ti-us**; an island in the Indian Sea, captured from France by Great Britain.
- Me-a'-co**; the ecclesiastical capital of Japan.
- Me'e-ca**; the chief town of Arabia, the place of Mahomet's nativity.
- Me'ck-len-burg-Schwe'-rin**, and **Me'ck-len-burg Strelitz**; two grand duchies of Northern Germany.
- Me'ch-lin**; a city of Belgium, famous for its lace.
- Med-i-ter-ra'-ne-an** Sea; the sea between Europe and Africa, so called from its being nearly surrounded by land.
- Me'i-nen-gen**; a principality of Upper Saxony.
- Me'-i-nam**; a great river, which flows through Siam.
- Me'-mel**; the chief commercial town of East Prussia.
- Me'l-ville**; a large island in the Arctic Sea, discovered by Captain Parry.
- Mentz**; a considerable city in the duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt.
- Mes-o-po-ta'-mi-a**; the ancient name of Diarbekr and Algesira.
- Mes-si'-na**; the chief commercial town in Sicily.
- Me'x-i-co**; a great country and city of America.
- Mi'-chi-gan**; a lake and territory of the United States of America.
- Mi'd-del-burg**; a strong town of Holland, in the Isle of Walcheren.
- Mil'an**; a duchy of Lombardy, of which Milan is the capital.
- Mil'-ford**; a new town of Milford-Haven, in South Wales.
- Min-da-na'-o**; the largest of the Philippine Islands.
- Min-gre'-li-a**; a country of Asia, bordering on the Black Sea. now Russian.
- Mi-no'r-ca**; an island of Spain, in the Mediterranean Sea.
- Mi-si'-tra**; a village on the Morea: the ancient Sparta.
- Mis-sis-si'p-pi**; a great river in North America, and one of the States of the Union.
- Mis-so-lo'ng-hi**; the chief town of western Greece, famous for its brave defence in the late war.
- Mis-sou'-ri**; the greatest river in North America; also one of the United States.
- Mo-ca-ra'-a-ga**; a kingdom of Africa, in the south east.
- Mo'cha** (pron. *Mo-ka*); the chief sea-port of Yemen or Arabia Felix.
- Mo'-de-na**; a duchy in northern Italy.

- Mo-ga-do're ; the chief commercial town of Morocco.
 Mol-da'-vi-a ; a province of European Turkey, partly possessed by Russia.
 Mo-lu'-o-oes ; a cluster of islands south of the Philippines.
 Mons ; the capital of Hainault, in the Netherlands.
 Mon-tre'al ; a large and flourishing town of Canada.
 Mo'n-te Vi'-do-o ; a town on the river of La Plata, in South America.
 Mont-pe'l-li-er ; a large town in the south of France, celebrated for the salubrity of its air.
 Mo-ra'-vi-a ; a country of Germany belonging to Austria.
 Mo-re'-a ; the ancient Peloponnesus of Greece.
 Mo-ro'-o-co ; a large empire in Barbary, or northern Africa.
 Mo's-cow (pron. Mos-co) ; the ancient capital of Russia.
 Mo-se'-le ; a large river of Germany, which falls into the Rhine.
 Mo'-sul ; a city of Asiatic Turkey, on the Tigris.
 Mou'l-tan ; a province and city of western India, on the Indus.
 Mo-zam-bi'que (pron. Mo-za'm-be'ek) ; a territory of eastern Africa, subject to the Portuguese.
 Mu'-nich (pron. Mu'-nic) ; the capital of Bavaria.
 Mu'n-ster ; the southern province of Ireland.
 Mü'n-ster ; the capital of Westphalia, in the duchy of the Rhine.
 Mu'r-ci-a ; a kingdom of Old Spain.
 Mu's-cat ; a sea-port and state on the east coast of Arabia.
 My'-sore ; a fine country of southern India.
 Na-mu'r ; a province and city of Belgium.
 Na'n-cy ; a city of France, in the north-east.
 Nan-kin ; a very large city in China.
 Nantes ; a large ancient town of France on the Loire.
 Na'-ples ; a fertile kingdom in the south of Italy.
 Na-po'-li de Ro-ma'-ni-a, and Na-p-oli de Mal-va'-si-a ; two large sea-ports in the Morea.
 Na'r-bonne ; an ancient town in the south of France.
 Nas-sa'u (pron. Na-so) ; a grand duchy on the Upper Rhine, in Germany.
 Na-to'-li-a, now Anadoli ; a province of Asiatic Turkey.
 Na-va-ri'-no ; the chief sea-port of the Morea.
 Na-va'rre ; a mountainous province of Spain.
 Na'x-os ; an island in the Archipelago.
 Na'z-a-reth ; a celebrated village of Palestine.
 Neagh ; the name of the largest lake in Ireland.
 Ne-ga-pa-ta'm ; a town on the Coromandel coast, Hindostan.
 Ne'd-jed ; a large division of Arabia, the seat of the Wahabites.

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Ne'-gro-land, Sou'-dan, or Ni-gri'-tin; a large tract of country in central Africa.

Ne'-gro-pont; a Greek island in the Archipelago.

Ne'-paul; a powerful kingdom in the north of India.

Ne-r'i'-nsk; a strong town in Siberia.

Ne'-th-er-lands. See Holland and Belgium.

Neuf-châ-te'l (pron. Nœu'-shat-tel); a principality of Switzerland.

Ne'-w-cas-tle; a great commercial city in the north of England.

New Bru'-na-wick; a country of British America.

New found-la'nd; a large island on the eastern coast of North America, noted for the cod fishery.

New Ha'mp-shire; one of the States of North America.

New Jer'-sy; one of the States of North America.

New York; the most flourishing State of North America.

New York; the capital of the State, and the largest city in America.

Ni-a'-g-a-ra; a river in North America, celebrated for its cataracts, between the Lakes Erie and Ontario.

Ni-ca-ra'-gu-a; a great lake, also a province of Guatemala.

Nice (pron. Neece); a province and large city of northern Italy.

Ni'-c-o-bar Islands; a group in the Bay of Bengal.

Nic-o-me'-dia; an ancient town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey.

Ni-co'p-o-li; a strong town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey.

Nie'-ster, or Dnie'-ster (pro. Nees'-ter); a large river that falls into the Black Sea.

Ni'-eu-port; a sea-port town of Flanders.

Ni'-ger, Joliba, or Quorra; a very large African river, which flows into the gulf of Guinea.

Nile; a celebrated river of Egypt and Nubia.

Ni'-me-guen; the capital of Guelderland in Holland.

Ni'-n-e-veh; an ancient city, capital of Assyria.

Noot'-ka Sound; an inlet on the western coast of North America.

No'-r-man-dy; a former province in the north of France.

North Ca-ro-li'-na; one of the States of North America.

No'-r-way; a large country of northern Europe, united to Sweden.

Nor-wich; an ancient large city in the east of England.

Not'-ting-ham; a large manufacturing town in the central part of England.

No'-va Sco'-tia; a considerable country of British America.

No'-va Zem'-bla; two great uninhabited islands of the Arctic Ocean, belonging to Russia.

No'-vo-go-rod, Great; an ancient decayed city of Russia.

No'-vo-go-rod, Little; a town of Russia, where the greatest fair in Europe is held.

Nu'-bi-a; an extensive country of Eastern Africa.

Nu-ma'n-ti-a; an ancient town of Spain, now in ruins.

Nu'-rem-berg; a town of Bavaria, the former capital of Franconia.

O'-bi; a large river in Asiatic Russia.

O-den-se'e; the capital of the island of Funen, in Denmark.

O-de's-sa; a great seaport of Russia, on the Black Sea.

O-e'-land; an island of Sweden in the Baltic Sea.

O-hi'-o; a river, and one of the States, in North America.

Old-en-burg; a large duchy in northern Germany.

Ol'-mutz; the capital of Moravia.

O-ly'm-pus; a celebrated mountain on the north of ancient Thessaly, in Greece; also one in Asia Minor.

O-ne'-ga; a large lake of European Russia.

O-ne'-g-li-a; a seaport town of Genoa.

Oo-di-po'or; a fine city, capital of Mewar, in India.

Oo-na-la'sh-ka; an island in the Aleutian Archipelago.

On-ta'-ri-o; a large lake between Canada and the United States.

O-po'r-to, or **Porto**; a great seaport town of Portugal.

O-ri-e'n-tal Archipelago; the islands off the southern part of the continent of Asia, of which the chief are Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippine Islands, Celebes, &c.

O-ri-no'-ko; a large river of South America.

O-ri's-sa; a province of eastern Hindostan.

O'rk-neys; islands in the north of Scotland.

Or'-lean-nois; a former province near the middle of France.

Or'-leans; a fine ancient city of France, on the Loire.

Or'-leans, New; a great commercial city of America, at the mouth of the Mississippi.

Or'-mus; an island in the Persian Gulf.

Os'-na-bruck; a province of the kingdom of Hanover.

Os-te'nd; a strong and commercial town of West Flanders.

Os'-ti-aks; a people of Siberia, who inhabit the banks of the river Obi.

O'-ta-heite; the chief of the Society Islands in the South Sea.

O't-cha-kov; a town of the government of Cherson, on the Black Sea.

O-tra'n-to; a province and city of Naples in the south-east.

O't-to-man Empire; the empire of Turkey.

Ou'-ral, or **Uralian mountains**; a great range of mountains in Russia, separating Europe from Asia.

O-ver-y's-sel; a province of Holland.

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O-vi-e'-do (pron. O-ve-a-do); an episcopal town of Asturias in Spain.

O'-why-hu'o; the most easterly of the Sandwich Islands.

O'-x-ford; a fine city and famous university in England.

O'-x-us, or **Amoo**; a large river of Asia, in Independent Tartary.

Pa-cif'-ic Ocean; the great ocean which divides Asia from America.

Pa-da'ng; the capital of the Dutch settlements in Sumatra.

Pa'd-u-a; a celebrated city in the State of Venice.

Pa'is-ley; a very great manufacturing town in the west of Scotland.

Pa-la't-i-nate; a former province of Germany, divided into the upper and lower; the first being the Palatinate of Bavaria, and the second the Palatinate of the Rhine.

Pa'l-er-mo; a large and beautiful city, capital of Sicily.

Pa'l-es-tine; the ancient Judea, now part of Asiatic Turkey.

Pal-my'-ra; the ruins of a magnificent city of Arabia Deserta.

Pam-pe-lu'-na; a very strong city of Navarre, in Spain.

Pa-na-ma'; the name of the isthmus which connects North and South America, and of a city on the same.

Pa'n-nah; a district of India, containing the finest diamonds in the world.

Pa'-pu-a; a large island, north of Australia, commonly called New Guinea.

Pa-ra'; a considerable town in the north of Brazil.

Par-a-gua'y; an extensive country of South America.

Pa'-ris; the metropolis of France.

Pa'r-ma; a duchy of Italy, given to the ex-empress of France.

Par-na'-s-sus; a famous mountain of Livadia, in Greece.

Pa'-ros; one of the Cyclades, famous for its marble.

Pa's-co; a town of Peru, with very rich silver mines.

Pat-a-go'-ni-a; a large territory of South America.

Pa't-mos, or **Pat-mo'-sa**; a small island in the Archipelago.

Pa't-na; a large city of Hindostan, on the Ganges.

Pa't-ras; a seaport town in the north-west of the Morea.

Pa'-vi-a; a city of Milan, in Italy.

Pe-gu'; a kingdom of the Birman empire.

Pe-ki'n; the metropolis of China.

Pe-le'-w Islands; a group to the east of the Philippine Islands.

Pe-lo-pon-ne'-sus; an ancient peninsula of Greece, now the Morea.

Pe'm-broke; a maritime county of South Wales.

Penn-syl-va'-ni-a; one of the United States of North America.

- Pen-sa-co'-la**; a town of Florida, near the Gulf of Mexico.
Pe'r-ga-mos; an ancient town in Natolia, now Pergamo.
Per-nam-bu'-co; a considerable seaport of Brazil.
Pe'r-si-a; a large, but divided, empire of Asia.
Pe'r-si-an Gulf; a large gulf between Persia and Arabia.
Perth; an old and fine city of Scotland, on the Tay.
Pe'-ru'; a rich country on the western side of South America.
Pe-sha'-w-er; a large city of Cabul.
Pesth; the largest city of Hungary, adjoining to Buda.
Pe'-ters-burg; the capital of the Russian empire.
Phil-a-del'-phia; the capital of Pennsylvania.
Phil'-ip-pine Islands; a large group in the Chinese sea.
Phil'-ips-burg; a town and fortress of the duchy of Baden.
Phœ-ni'-ci-a; an ancient country, now included in Syria.
Pia-co'-n-za; a duchy and city of Italy, attached to Parma.
Pi'e-ar-dy; a former province of France, in the north.
Pie'd-mont; a country of Italy, now a province of Sardinia.
Pl'-sa (pron. Pee'-za); an ancient town of Tuscany.
Pit'-cairn's Island; a small island in the Pacific, lately peopled by British mutineers.
Pitt's-burg; a great manufacturing town in the west of Pennsylvania.
Pla'-ta, La; a great river of South America, giving name to an important new state.
Pla'-tæ-næ; a famous town of Bœotia, in Ancient Greece.
Ply'-mouth; a very great port and naval arsenal in the west of England.
Po; a large river in northern Italy.
Poic-to'u (pron. Poi-too'); a former province in the west of France.
Po'-i-tiers; an ancient city of France, where the English gained a great victory in 1356.
Po'-land; formerly a large kingdom of Europe, but now partitioned between Russia, Prussia, and Austria.
Po-me-ra'-ni-a; a province of Prussia in Germany.
Pon-di-che'r-ry; a large town on the Coromandel coast, belonging to the French.
Ponte-Cor'-vo; a town of Naples, belonging to the Pope.
Po'-pay-an; a large province and city of Colombia.
Port-o Bello; a seaport town on the isthmus of Panama.
Port-o Ve'e-chi-o; a seaport town of Corsica.
Port's-mouth; the greatest naval station and arsenal in England on the south coast.
Po'-r-tu-gal; the most western kingdom of Europe.

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- Po-sen; a new duchy of Prussian Poland.
 Po-to-sl'; a town of Peru, with rich silver mines.
 Pots-dam; a town and castle of Brandenburg, in Prussia.
 Prague; the capital of Bohemia.
 Pres-ton; a handsome manufacturing town in Lancashire.
 Prince Edward Island; an island in the gulf of St. Lawrence, formerly St. John's.
 Prov-e'nce; a former province in the south of France.
 Pro'v-i-dence; a town and county of Rhode Island, one of the United States of America.
 Pru's-sia; a considerable kingdom of northern Europe.
 Pu'-eb-la; the largest city in Mexico, next to the capital.
 Pu'-lo Pe-na'ng; an island on the Strait of Malacca, called also Prince of Wales' Island.
 Pul-tow-a; a town of Russia, where Charles XII. was defeated.
 Pyr-e-ne'es; a lofty ridge of mountains which separates Spain from France.
 Pyr-mont; a town of northern Germany, noted for its baths.
 Que-be'c; the capital of Lower Canada.
 Que'n-tin, St.; a town of Picardy, where the Spaniards gained a great battle in 1557, now noted for manufactures.
 Qui'b-e-ron; a peninsula of the western coast of France.
 Qui-lo'a; a country and seaport of Zanguebar, in Africa.
 Qui-to (pron. Ke'eto); a province and city in South America.
 Quor-ra; the name given to the river Niger, in the lower part of its course.
 Ra'ab; a strong town of Lower Hungary.
 Ra'b-ba; the chief town of Nyffe, in central Africa.
 Ra'-ma; an ancient town of Palestine.
 Ra'-mil-ies; a small town of Belgium, where Marlborough gained a famous victory in 1706.
 Ran-goo'n; the principal seaport of the Birman empire.
 Ra't-is-bon; a city of Bavaria; now Regensburg.
 Ra-ve'n-na; the capital of Romagna, in Roman Italy.
 Red Sea; the gulf between Arabia and Egypt.
 Re'n-nes; the capital of Britany, in France.
 Rheims (pron. Reams); a city of France, in the north-east.
 Rhine; a great river in Europe.
 Rhine, Grand Duchy of; a great province on both sides of the Rhine, annexed to Prussia.
 Rhodes; a fine island of the Grecian Archipelago.
 Rhode-Island; one of the United States of North America.
 Rhone; a considerable river of France, running to the south.

Ri'-ga; the capital of Livonia, in Russia.

Ri'ch-mond; the capital of Virginia, in America.

Ri-o Ja-ne'i-ro pron. **Re'-o Ja-ne-ro**); a river and great seaport, the capital of Brazil.

Ro'ck-y Mountains; a great range traversing North America.

Ro'che-fort; a seaport in the west of France.

Ro-che'lle (**Ro-she'l**); a large seaport in the west of France

Ro-ma'g-na (**Ro-ma'-nya**); a province of Roman Italy.

Rome; a famous ancient and modern city, the capital of the Pope's dominions.

Ro-se't-ta, or **Ra's-chid**; a town of Lower Egypt.

Ro'-ta; a town of Spain, on the bay of Cadiz.

Ro't-ter-dam; a large and commercial city of Holland.

Rou-me'-lia; the chief province of European Turkey.

Ru'-gen; an island of Prussia, in the Baltic Sea.

Ru's-si-a; an extensive empire in Europe and Asia.

Rys'-wick; a village in Holland, famous for a treaty.

Sa-ble-sta'n; a province of eastern Cabul.

Said; the ancient Thebais, the name of Upper Egypt.

Sai-gon; the chief seaport town of Tsiompa, belonging to Cochin-China.

St. An-drew's; an ancient town and university of Scotland.

St. Chris-to-pher's, or **St. Kitt's**; a British West Indian island.

St. Ia-go (pron. **San-ti-a-go**); the largest of the Cape Verde Islands.

Saint John's; the chief town of Newfoundland.

Saint John's; the principal seaport of New Brunswick.

Sal-a-ma'n-ca; an ancient town and university in Spain.

Sa'l-a-mis; an island of Greece, near which a famous naval battle was anciently fought.

Sa'-lis-bury; an ancient city of England, with a splendid cathedral.

Sa'-lem; a seaport town of Massachusetts.

Sa-le'e; an ancient seaport town of Morocco.

Sa'ltz-burg; an ancient city of Bavaria; now Austrian.

Sal-va-do'r, **St.**; the capital of Congo, in Africa.

Sa-mar-ca'nd; the former capital of Independent Tartary.

Sa-moi-e'-da (pron. **Sa-mo-e'da**); a large country of Asiatic Russia, bordering on the Icy Ocean.

Sa'-mos; an Island of the Archipelago, subject to Turkey.

Sa-na; the capital of Yemen, in Arabia.

Sa'nd-wich Islands; a group of Islands in the Pacific Ocean.

San-san-di'ng; a flourishing town in the centre of Africa.

Sa'r-a-gos-sa; the chief town of Arragon, in Spain.

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Sar-din-i-a ; a large island in the Mediterranean, giving name to a kingdom.

Sa-vo'y ; a duchy, included in the kingdom of Sardinia.

Sa'x-o-ny ; a kingdom, with several principalities, in Germany.

Scha'ff-hau-sen ; a canton in Switzerland.

Scheld ; the chief river of Belgium.

Schu'm-la ; a large city, the strongest fortress of European Turkey.

Sci'l-ly ; a cluster of islands and rocks off Cornwall.

Sci'o ; a fertile island of the Archipelago.

Sco't-land ; the part of Great Britain north of the river Tweed.

Scyl-la ; celebrated rocks between Italy and Sicily.

Se-ba's-tian, St. ; a strong seaport in the north of Spain.

Se'-dan ; a town in the north-east of France.

Seine ; a large river of France, which flows through Paris.

Se-ne-gal ; a large river and French settlement in western Africa.

Se-ne-ga'm-bi-a ; an extensive country of western Africa.

Se-na'-ar ; a kingdom and city of Nubia, in eastern Africa.

Ser-in-ga-pa-ta'm ; the chief city of Mysore, in India.

Se'r-vi-a ; a province of European Turkey.

Se'-vern ; a considerable river in the west of England.

Se-ville ; the capital of Andalusia, in Spain.

Sey-che'lles ; islands of the Indian Ocean ; now British.

Sha'n-non ; the largest river in Ireland.

Shar-y ; a large river of central Africa, falling into the Tchad.

Shef-field ; a large manufacturing town in the central part of England, famous for its cutlery.

She'p-pey ; an island on the coast of Kent.

She't-land ; islands lying to the north of the Orkneys.

Shi'-ras ; a large and beautiful city of Persia.

Shrews-bury ; an ancient city of England, bordering on Wales.

Si'-atn ; a kingdom of the eastern peninsula of India.

Si-be'-ri-a ; a large country of Asiatic Russia.

Si'-ci-ly ; a large island of Naples, in the Mediterranean.

Si-er'-ra Le-o'ne ; a large river in Africa, near the mouth of which is a large but unhealthy English settlement.

Si-le-si-a ; a province of Prussian Germany.

Si'm-plon ; a Swiss mountain over which Napoleon made a famous military road.

Si'-na-i ; a famous mountain of Arabia Petraea.

Si'n-ca-pore ; a very flourishing English sea-port in the East Indies.

Sind ; a province of Hindostan, at the mouth of the Indus.

- Si-no'-pe** ; a strong sea-port of Natolia, on the Black Sea.
Skye ; one of the largest of the Hebrides.
Sle's-vig ; a duchy or province of Denmark.
Smyr-na ; the chief sea-port of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey.
So-ci'-e-ty Islands ; a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean.
So-cot-o'-ra, or **So-co'-tra** ; an island belonging to Arabia Felix.
Soc-ca-toot' ; the capital of the Fellata empire, in central Africa.
So-fa'-la ; a small kingdom in the south-east of Africa.
So-ra'-ta ; a mountain of Peru, the highest in South America.
South Shet-land ; a group of isles lately discovered in the Southern Ocean, in latitude $62\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S., longitude 60° W.
Spa ; a town of Belgium, famous for its mineral waters.
Spain ; a large peninsula and kingdom in the west of Europe.
Spire ; a city on the Rhine, belonging to Bavaria.
Spitz-be'r-gen ; islands in the Arctic Ocean, between Greenland and Nova Zembla.
Spo-ra-des ; the eastern division of the Grecian Archipelago.
Sta'f-fa ; a western island of Scotland with remarkable basaltic caves.
Stam-bo'ul ; the Turkish term for Constantinople.
Sti'r-i-a ; a province of the Austrian Empire.
Stir-ling ; a fine ancient city in Scotland, with a strong castle.
Stock-holm ; the metropolis of Sweden.
Stra's-burg ; a large town of France, on the Rhine.
Stro'm-bo-li ; a volcanic mountain near Sicily.
Stu't-gard ; the capital of Wurtemberg, in Germany.
Su'-es ; a town of Egypt at the head of the Red Sea.
Su-ma'-tra ; a large island in the Indian Ocean.
Su'n-da Isles ; a group of islands in the Indian Ocean.
Su'n-der-land ; a great commercial town of England, on the Wear.
Su'-rat ; a great sea-port on the western coast of Hindostan.
Su'-ri-na'm ; a Dutch colony in Guiana.
Su'-sa ; a strong town in Piedmont.
Suse ; a province of Africa, tributary to Morocco.
Swan-sea ; a great watering place and port in South Wales.
Swe-den ; an extensive kingdom in the north of Europe.
Swi't-zer-land ; a republic between France, Italy, and Germany. It is divided into twenty-two cantons.
Syd-ney ; the chief town of New South Wales.
Syd-ney ; the chief town of Cape Breton Island.
Syr-a-cuse ; an ancient town in Sicily, much decayed.
Syr-i-a ; a large ancient country of Asia, now included in Turkey.

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Ta'-ble Mountain; an elevation near the Cape of Good Hope.
Ta'-gus; a river of Spain and Portugal, which passes by Lisbon.

Tah-ta-ry, or Tartary; a very large portion of central Asia.
Ta'-la-ve-ra; a town of Spain, where Wellington gained a great battle.

Ta'n-gier; a sea-port town of Fez, in Morocco.
Te-he-ra'n (pron. Teh-he-ra'un); the present capital of western Persia.

Tan-jo're; a province and city on the Coromandel coast.

Ta-ra'n-to; a sea-port town of Naples.

Tar-a-go-na; a city and sea-port of Catalonia, in Spain.

Ta't-ta; a large city of Sind, in western Hindostan.

Tau'-ris, or Te-briz; a considerable town in western Persia.

Tau'-rus; a vast chain of mountains between the Mediterranean and Caspian Seas.

Tchad; a very extensive lake in Bornou.

Te'-flis; the capital of Georgia, in Asiatic Russia.

Te'-ne-dos; a celebrated island in the Archipelago.

Te'-n-e-riffe; one of the Canary Islands, with a very lofty peak.

Ten-nes-see; one of the United States of North America.

Ter-cei'-ra; one of the Azores, or Western Islands.

Ter-na'te; one of the Molucca Islands.

Ter-ra del Fu-e'-go; the southern extremity of America.

Te'-ra Fi'rma, now Co-lom-bi-a; a large country in the north of South America.

Thames; a large navigable river which rises in Gloucestershire, and flows, through London, into the North Sea.

Thebes, or Lux'or; an ancient city of Upper Egypt, on the site of which there are most magnificent ruins.

Thi-bet (pron. Ti'bet); a kingdom of Chinese Tartary.

Thi-on-vi'lle (pron. Te-on-vee'le); a city in the N.E. of France.

Thu-ri'n-gi-a; a district of Germany, annexed to Prussia.

Ti'-ber; a river of Italy, which passes by Rome.

Ti'-gris; a celebrated river in Asiatic Turkey, which falls into the Euphrates.

Timbuctoo; a great town on the Niger.

Ti'n-i-an; the finest of the Ladrone Islands.

Ti-voli; an ancient and beautiful town of Roman Italy.

To-ba'-go; one of the British Caribbee Islands.

To-bo'lsk; the capital of Siberia.

To-c'at; a large city of Asiatic Turkey.

To-ka'y; a town of Upper Hungary, noted for its wines.

To-le'-do; an ancient town of New Castile, in Spain

- Tomak** ; a province and large town of Asiatic Turkey.
Ton-ga-ta-bo'o ; one of the Friendly Islands.
Ton-qui'n or **Ton-ki'n** ; a kingdom annexed to Cochin-China.
To'r-ne-a ; a town of Bothnia ; now Russian.
Tou'-lon ; the chief naval station in the south of France.
Tou-lo'use (pron. Too-lo'oz) ; a city in the south of France.
Tran-que-bar ; a town on the Coromandel coast, belonging to Denmark.
Tran-syl-va'-ni-a ; a country of Europe, annexed to Hungary.
Tra-van-core ; a small kingdom of southern India.
Tre'-bi-sond ; an ancient and large seaport of Asiatic Turkey.
Trent ; an Austrian city, south of the Tyrol.
Trent ; a large river in the centre of England.
Treves (pron. Trave) ; an ancient city on the Rhine.
Tri-este ; an ancient seaport town of Istria.
Trin-co-ma-lé ; a large harbour in the island of Ceylon.
Tri'n-i-dad ; the southernmost of the Caribbee Islands.
Tri'p-o-li ; a city and pachalic of Asiatic Turkey.
Tri'p-o-li ; one of the Barbary States, in Africa.
Tri'p-o-liz-za ; the late Turkish capital of the Morea.
Troy ; the capital of Troas, in Asia-minor, now no more.
Troyes ; a large and commercial city of France, on the Seine.
Tsi-om-pa ; a province annexed to Cochin-China.
Tu'-nis ; one of the chief states of northern Africa.
Tu'r-key ; the dominions of the Grand Seignior.
Tu'r-in ; a fine city, capital of Piedmont.
Tu's-ca-ny ; a considerable state of Italy.
Tweed ; a large river that separates England from Scotland.
Tyne ; a large river of England, passing by Newcastle.
Tyre ; an ancient sea-port town of Syria, now Sour.
Ty-ro'l ; a mountainous province of the Austrian Empire.
Va-la'is ; a canton of Switzerland.
Val-la'd-o-lid ; a large ancient city of Spain.
Va-le'n-ci-a ; a fertile province and city in the east of Spain.
Va-le'n-ci-en-nes ; a strong town in the north of France.
Val-pa-rai-so ; the principal sea-port of Chili.
Van-Die-men's Land ; a large island to the southward of New South Wales, colonized by Great Britain.
Va-re'nnes (pron. Vare'n) ; a town in the N.E. of France.
Ve'n-dee ; a department in the west of France, where there was a great royalist insurrection.
Ve'nice ; a city and province of Italy belonging to Austria.
Ve'-ra Cruz ; the chief seaport on the east of New Spain.
Ve'r-dun ; a strong town in the north-east of France.

- Ver-mont; a fertile and pleasant state of North America.
 Ve-ro'-na; an ancient town of Venice, in Italy.
 Ver-sa'illes; a town of France, where there is a splendid palace.
 Ve-su'-vi-us; a large volcano near Naples.
 Vi-ce'n-za; a fine city of Venice, in Italy.
 Vi-e'n-na; the metropolis of the Austrian Empire.
 Vi-go; a great naval station in the north of Spain.
 Vir-gin Islands; a small cluster in the West Indies.
 Vir-gi'n-i-a; one of the United States of North America.
 Vis-a-po're; a province of the Deccan in Hindoostan.
 Vi's-tu-la; a considerable river in Poland and Russia.
 Vit-to-ria; a town of Spain, where Wellington gained a great battle.
 Vol-ga; a large river of Russia, which falls into the Caspian Sea.
 Uist, North and South; two islands of the western Hebrides.
 Uk-ra'ine; a large and fertile country of southern Russia.
 Ulm; a strong city of the kingdom of Wirtemberg.
 Ul'-ster; the northern province of Ireland.
 Un'-der-wald; a small canton of Switzerland.
 Um-me-ra-po'o-ra; a large city, lately capital of the Birman Empire.
 United States of America; a large and powerful republic, formerly colonies of Great Britain.
 United Kingdom; England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.
 Up'-sal; a city and university in Sweden.
 Ul'-ri; a canton of Switzerland.
 Ul'-trecht; a province and city of the kingdom of Holland.
 Wa'l-che-ren; an island in Zealand.
 Wales; a picturesque part of the island of Great Britain, containing twelve counties.
 Wal-la'-chi-a; a province of Turkey in Europe.
 Wa'r-saw; the capital of Poland.
 Wash-ing-ton; the capital of the United States of America.
 Wa-ter-ford; a large city and seaport in the south of Ireland.
 Wa-ter-loo; a village near Brussels, famous for the battle gained by the Duke of Wellington in 1815.
 Wa-wa'; a large town of interior Africa, near the Niger.
 We'i-mar; a grand duchy of Upper Saxony.
 Whi-dah; a country of Guinea in western Africa.
 White Sea; a gulf of the Arctic Ocean in Russia.
 Wi'-burg (properly Vy-borg); a town in Finland.
 Wigh; a beautiful island in the English channel.
 Wil-li-am, Fort; the fort of Calcutta, in Bengal.

Wil-na; the capital of Lithuania, in Polish Russia.

Win-ches-ter; an ancient city in the south of England.

Wind-sor; a beautiful town of England, where the king usually resides.

Windward Islands; the Eastern Antillas, or West Indian Isles, so called from first receiving the trade-wind. The isles to the west are the Leeward Islands.

Wirtemberg; a kingdom in Germany.

Wol-fen-bu't-tel; a considerable town of Brunswick.

Wor-ces-ter; a fine ancient city in the west of England.

Wu'rz-burg; a district and city of Bavaria.

Ya'r-kund; the largest commercial city of Chinese Tartary.

Yar-ri'-ba; a large and fertile country of Africa, along the Niger.

Ye-ni's-ci; a large river of Siberia.

Ye'-ni-seisk; a town on its banks.

York; an ancient city in the north of England.

York; the capital of Upper Canada.

You'-ri; a fertile country and large city of Africa, on the Niger.

Y'-pres; a strong town of Flanders.

Za'a-ra, or Sa-ha-ra; a vast sandy desert in the centre of Africa.

Za'-gos-hi; a very fertile island in the Niger.

Zaim-bre; a large lake of Congo.

Za'-ire; a large river of Congo, in Africa.

Zan-gue-ba'r; a large country of Eastern Africa.

Zante; one of the Ionian Islands, famous for currants.

Zan-zi-ba'r; an island on the eastern coast of Africa.

Za'-ri-a; a large city, capital of Zegzeg, in central Africa.

Ze'a-land; the largest isle of Denmark.

Ze'a-land, New; two large and fine islands in the Pacific, inhabited by a savage people.

Ze'e-land; a province of the Dutch Netherlands.

Ze'g-zeg; a very fruitful country of Houssa, in central Africa.

Znay'm; a circle of Austria.

Zu'rich; a lake, canton, and city of Switzerland.

Zu'y-der-zee; a great gulf of the Dutch Netherlands.

THE END.

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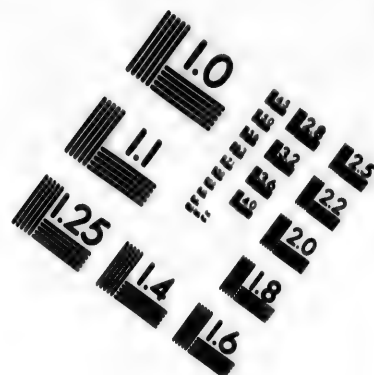
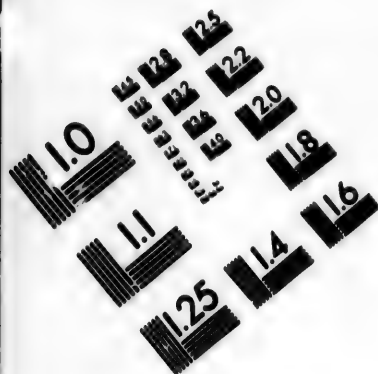
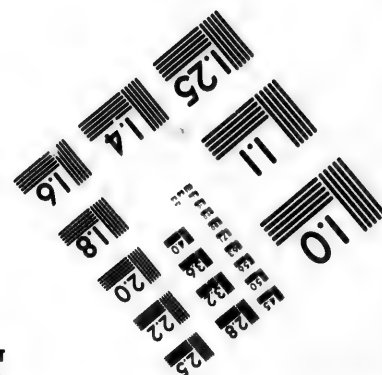
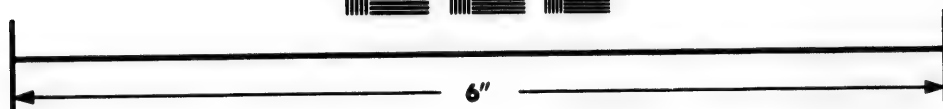
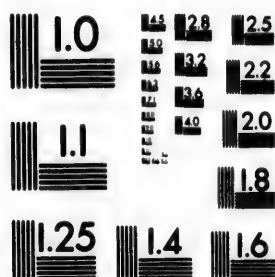


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